



# Palbociclib and ribociclib in breast cancer: consensus workshop on the management of concomitant medication

Meritxell Bellet, Faten Ahmad, Rafael Villanueva, Carolina Valdivia, Julián Palomino-Doza, Ada Ruiz, Xavier González , Encarna Adrover, Analía Azaro, Maria Valls-Margarit, Josep Lluís Parra, Juan Aguilar , Maria Vidal, Anastasi Martín, Joaquín Gavilá, Santiago Escrivá-de-Romaní, Antonia Perelló, Cristina Hernando, Ainhara Lahuerta, Pilar Zamora, Victoria Reyes, María Alcalde, Helena Masanas, Pamela Céliz, Isabel Ruíz, Miguel Gil, Miguel Àngel Seguí and Lorena de la Peña

**Abstract:** Drug–drug interactions are of significant concern in clinical practice in oncology, particularly in patients receiving Cyclin-dependent kinase (CDK) 4/6 inhibitors, which are typically exposed to long-term regimens. This article presents the highlights from the 'First Workshop on Pharmacology and Management of CDK4/6 Inhibitors: Consensus about Concomitant Medications'. The article is structured into two modules. The educational module includes background information regarding drug metabolism, corrected QT (QTc) interval abnormalities, management of psychotropic drugs and a comprehensive review of selected adverse effects of palbociclib and ribociclib. The collaborative module presents the conclusions of the five working groups, each of which comprised five experts from different fields. From these conclusions positive lists of drugs for treating common comorbid conditions that can be safely administered concomitantly with palbociclib and/or ribociclib were developed.

**Keywords:** CDK inhibitors, palbociclib, ribociclib, breast cancer

Received: 23 August 2018; revised manuscript accepted: 23 January 2019

## Introduction

In the 'First Workshop on Pharmacology and Management of Cyclin-dependent kinase (CDK) 4/6 inhibitors (CDK4/6i): Consensus about Concomitant Medications', promoted by the Spanish Breast Cancer Cooperative Group SOLTI, medical oncologists specialized in breast cancer joined physicians specialized in pharmacology, cardiology, psychiatry, infectious diseases, palliative care or radiation oncology in an interdisciplinary discussion forum, at Spanish national level, to address different issues regarding patients treated with palbociclib and ribociclib. These issues included overall management of adverse events (AEs) of special interest, expert opinion about clinical situations for which evidence of treatment with these drugs is limited, and, above all, concomitant medications that may be safely administered. This workshop was

held on 22 May 2018. This article brings together the issues that were addressed, the information compiled and the conclusions of this 1-day meeting.

Drug–drug interactions (DDIs) are a common issue in clinical practice, particularly in the oncology setting,<sup>1,2</sup> but appear to be particularly relevant in the CDK4/6i scenario. Firstly, because the indication of palbociclib and ribociclib is expected to be massive in Spain and other countries where these drugs are marketed, given their high efficacy and overall good tolerability in patients with endocrine-sensitive, metastatic HER2-negative breast cancer. Secondly, and equally important, patients can receive CDK4/6i for long periods of time (median progression-free survival in first- and second-line therapy of about 2 years and 9 months, respectively);<sup>3–6</sup> this prolonged treatment time favours the emergence of other

*Ther Adv Med Oncol*

2019, Vol. 11: 1–43

DOI: 10.1177/  
1758835919833867

© The Author(s), 2019.  
Article reuse guidelines:  
sagepub.com/journals-  
permissions

Correspondence to:  
**Meritxell Bellet**  
Vall d'Hebron University  
Hospital and Vall d'Hebron  
Institute of Oncology,  
Passeig Vall d'Hebron  
119–129, Barcelona, Spain  
[mbellet@vhio.net](mailto:mbellet@vhio.net)

**Faten Ahmad**  
Vall d'Hebron Research  
Institute, Vall d'Hebron  
University Hospital,  
Barcelona, Spain

**Rafael Villanueva**  
Institut Català d'Oncologia,  
Hospital Moisès Broggi,  
Barcelona, Spain

**Carolina Valdivia**  
Vall d'Hebron University  
Hospital, Barcelona, Spain

**Julián Palomino-Doza**  
Hereditary Cardiopathies  
Unit, Hospital Universitario  
12 de Octubre, Madrid,  
Spain

**Ada Ruiz**  
Institut de  
Neuropsiquiatria i  
Addiccions, Hospital del  
Mar, and Hospital del  
Mar Medical Research  
Institute, Barcelona, Spain

**Xavier González**  
Instituto Oncológico Dr  
Rosell, Hospital General  
De Catalunya, SOLTI,  
Barcelona, Spain

**Encarna Adrover**  
Servicio de Oncología  
Médica, Complejo Hospital  
Universitario Albacete,  
Albacete, Spain

**Analía Azaro**  
Medical Oncology  
Department, Vall d'Hebron  
University Hospital and  
Vall d'Hebron Institute  
of Oncology, Barcelona,  
Spain

**Maria Valls-Margarit**  
**José Lluís Parra**  
SOLTI, Barcelona, Spain

**Juan Aguilar**  
Medical Oncology  
Department and Infectious  
Diseases Department,  
Vall d'Hebron University  
Hospital, Barcelona, Spain

**Maria Vidal**  
Hospital Clínic Barcelona  
and Translational  
Genomics and Targeted

Therapeutics in Solid Tumors Group, Institut d'Investigacions Biomèdiques August Pi i Sunyer, Barcelona, Spain

**Anastasi Martín**

Unitat de Cures Palliatives, Vall d'Hebron University Hospital, Barcelona, Spain

**Joaquín Gavilá**

Fundación Instituto Valenciano De Oncología, Valencia, Spain

**Santiago Escrivá-de-Romani**

Vall d'Hebron University Hospital and Vall d'Hebron Institute of Oncology, Barcelona, Spain

**Antonia Perelló**

Hospital Universitario Son Espases, Palma de Mallorca, Spain

**Cristina Hernando**

Hospital Clínico Universitario de Valencia, INCLIVA Institut d'Investigació Sanitària i Centro de Investigación Biomédica en Red Cáncer, Valencia, Spain

**Ainhara Lahuerta**

Fundación Onkologikoa, Donostia – San Sebastián, Spain

**Pilar Zamora**

Servicio de Oncología Médica, Hospital Universitario La Paz, Madrid, Spain

**Victoria Reyes**

Radiation Oncology Department, Vall d'Hebron University Hospital, Barcelona, Spain

**María Alcalde**

Vall d'Hebron Research Institute, Vall d'Hebron University Hospital, Barcelona, Spain

**Helena Masanas**

**Pamela Céliz**  
SOLTI, Barcelona, Spain

**Isabel Ruiz**

Vall d'Hebron Research Institute, Vall d'Hebron University Hospital, Barcelona, Spain

**Miguel Gil**

Institut Català d'Oncologia, IDIBELL Institut d'Investigació Biomèdica de Bellvitge, L'Hospitalet, Barcelona, Spain

**Miguel Àngel Seguí**

Hospital Universitari, Parc Tauli Sabadell, Barcelona, Spain

**Lorena de la Peña**

SOLTI, Barcelona, Spain

clinical conditions that require concomitant drugs (e.g. infections, allergies, episodes of pain or depression). Thirdly, because there are slight differences between the pharmacological properties of palbociclib and ribociclib distinct recommendations have been made regarding DDIs and even in different trials for the same CDK4/6i. The workshop's organizing committee believed that this has generated, and still does, some confusion among oncologists and can lead to attitudes that are either too permissive, with the subsequent risk of relevant DDIs or, on the contrary, too conservative, which could lead to undertreating the patient's comorbidity.

All three facts seem to warrant comprehensive training for oncologists. In this context, the aim was to thoroughly review the potential for DDIs with CDK4/6i, including putative synergy in corrected QT (QTc) prolongation, in order to provide oncologists with a reason to prohibit or prescribe certain medications with caution. Above all, the aim was to elaborate 'positive lists' of medications indicated for the most common comorbid conditions that could be safely administered with palbociclib or ribociclib. We were aware that such 'positive' information was not included in any clinical trial protocol nor could it be provided by pharmaceutical companies.

Moreover, the aim was to delve into different issues regarding CDK4/6i's toxicity, which are considered of special interest including neutropaenia, QTc prolongation and transaminitis/liver toxicity. Evidence regarding such toxicities were thoroughly reviewed and discussed at the workshop.

Issues regarding toxicity or management, for which scarce or no evidence exists, were addressed by means of a questionnaire aimed to gather the expert opinion of participants who had been invited because of their experience with CDK4/6i in clinical trials.

Finally, the aim was to elaborate and publish a consensus document with the evidence-based information compiled during the workshop, as it was considered that this could be extremely helpful in the daily practice of oncologists dealing with CDK4/6i. This consensus document is presented here. It covers all parts of the workshop with the exception of the clinicians' preferences determined by the survey, as we considered that the results were based on a limited number of participants.

## Methodology

Oncology participants were selected and individually invited to the workshop based on their

recognized experience in managing CDK4/6i. Representatives of all Spanish regions and from two Spanish Breast Cancer Cooperative Groups (SOLTI and GEICAM) attended the meeting. Specialists from other disciplines were chosen because of their expertise in specific areas of interest related to patients with metastatic breast cancer (MBC) or CDK4/6i pharmacology or toxicity.

The workshop was organized in three parts.

**Educational module:** this included five lectures. Those regarding 'Key Concepts on DDIs', 'QT Evaluation and Management' and 'Antidepressants' were given by a hospital pharmacist specialist with wide experience in DDI assessment, a cardiologist specialized in congenital and acquired QT-interval syndromes, and a psychiatrist working in an oncology department for many years, respectively. These were followed by two talks given by two medical oncologists with wide experience in ribociclib and palbociclib treatments, who addressed neutropaenia, infections, QTc prolongation, liver toxicity and other CDK4/6i-related toxicities. Extensive and collective pre-work was undertaken by the organizers to ensure that a comprehensive review and rigorous information was presented at the workshop.

**Individual 15-min questionnaires:** each questionnaire comprised 24 questions. Besides demographic data, participants were asked about preferred therapeutic strategy (chemotherapy (CT) *versus* endocrine therapy (ET) + CDK4/6i *versus* CT followed by maintenance ET + CDK4/6i) in challenging clinical conditions such as inflammatory breast cancer, myelophthisis, peritoneal carcinomatosis or pulmonary lymphangitis. They were also asked about administration times of palbociclib/ribociclib regarding planned surgery and radiotherapy, reintroduction of CDK4/6i after recovered liver toxicity caused by one of them, and rare toxicities observed. The results of these questionnaires are not presented here.

**Collaborative module:** five working groups, each group made up of four or five experts from different fields, were formed. Each group received a template (previously prepared by three medical oncologists and three hospital pharmacist specialists) that included guidelines and references to elaborate and appropriate positive lists of medications for particular clinical condition(s), which were specific for them. In addition, each working

group also received a PowerPoint presentation including: (a) a hypothetical clinical situation related to the group of medications assigned, which illustrated the risk for potential DDIs; (b) a template table to guide and unify the lists of medications presented across all the working groups. Then, each group explained the results obtained to the whole audience, which were discussed to reach a consensus.

The workshop was sponsored mainly by Pfizer and Novartis. Although representatives of both companies indicated their willingness to attend the workshop, this was not allowed in order to prevent any interference with the workshop dynamics. Instead, the workshop organizers provided the companies' representatives with a draft of the manuscript so they could add insights regarding literature missing from the document. The two companies made no relevant comments or suggestions during the 48 h allowed for review and, therefore, no changes were made to the manuscript.

## Educational module

### *Drug metabolic pathways and membrane transporters: how to interpret DDIs with palbociclib and ribociclib?*

Main pharmacokinetic DDIs are secondary to alterations in the enzymatic metabolism, mainly at the cytochrome p450 level. Other DDIs result from inhibition or induction of membrane transporters, such as P-glycoprotein (P-gp) and organic anion transporters (OATs), which can be caused by some drugs. Several drugs are substrates for membrane transporters, which mean that they depend, at any step, on this active transport through the membranes to reach their site of action (process of absorption and distribution) or to be eliminated. These membrane transporters are proteins susceptible to being induced or inhibited by some drugs, which, as a consequence, may increase or decrease the concentration of the transporter substrates in the organism.<sup>7,8</sup>

**Absorption.** At this level, drug interaction can affect either the bioavailability of the drug, the amount of drug absorbed or the rate of absorption. The most frequent interactions affecting absorption are due to gastric pH modification. This occurs with proton pump inhibitors (PPIs), antacids or H<sub>2</sub>-receptor antagonists. Chelation with calcium, iron or ionic resins can lead to the formation of nonabsorbable compounds,

reducing the bioavailability of concomitant drugs. Finally, modification of intestinal motility can also alter the absorption process.

The solubility of palbociclib is significantly reduced at pH values greater than 4. Co-administration of rabeprazole and palbociclib under fasting conditions decreased the maximum concentration (C<sub>max</sub>) and the area under the concentration curve (AUC) by 62% and 80%, respectively. However, when co-administered with food, C<sub>max</sub> and AUC decreased by 41% and 13%, respectively.<sup>9</sup> Palbociclib therefore should be taken with food. It is expected that palbociclib absorption will not be affected by H<sub>2</sub>-receptor antagonists and local antacids.<sup>10</sup>

The highest solubility of ribociclib is at or below pH 4.5. DDIs are not expected with PPIs, H<sub>2</sub>-receptor antagonists or antacids.<sup>11</sup> Ribociclib can be taken with or without food.<sup>12</sup>

Although palbociclib and ribociclib absorption does not seem to be affected by co-administration with antacids, the Summary of Product Characteristics (SPC) of most common antacids, such as magnesium hydroxide and amalgamate, recommends separating their intake for at least 2 h from other drugs.<sup>13,14</sup>

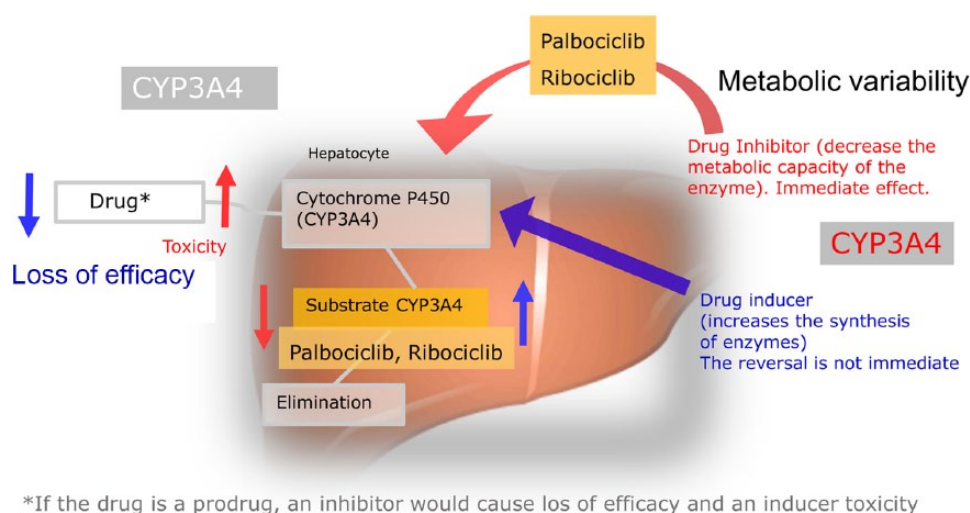
Finally, palbociclib and ribociclib can cause diarrhoea as a side effect, which may affect the absorption of other drugs.

**Distribution.** Distribution-related DDIs are not expected because palbociclib and ribociclib are not highly protein bound (palbociclib 85% and ribociclib 70%).<sup>10,12</sup>

**Metabolism.** Metabolism includes all the molecule reactions when partially or totally transformed in other substances.<sup>15</sup>

When a drug is metabolized by a specific CYP isoenzyme, it is known as a substrate for that CYP isoenzyme. Several drugs have the potential to inhibit or induce different CYP isoenzymes with variable intensity, which impacts on the metabolism of other drugs (Table S1, Supplementary material, File 1).

Taking into account the degree of dependence on a specific isoenzyme to be metabolized, substrates are classified as major (when they are mainly eliminated by that isoenzyme) or minor substrates (Table S1, Supplementary material, File 1).



**Figure 1.** Drug mechanisms: drug interaction with palbociclib and ribociclib. If the drug is a prodrug, a CYP3A4 inhibitor will cause loss of efficacy and/or enhanced toxicity by the accumulated prodrug. The metabolism of palbociclib and ribociclib is described when they cross the hepatocyte membrane, mainly by passive diffusion, to be metabolized by the cytochrome P450 pathway, specifically by the CYP3A4 isoenzyme. The blue arrows indicate how an inducer drug acts on CYP3A4 and accelerates the production of CYP3A4 substrate (palbociclib and ribociclib) and as a consequence decreases the concentration drug in the blood, leading to a loss of efficacy. The red arrows indicate how a CYP3A4 inhibiting drug (palbociclib and ribociclib) decreases CYP3A4's metabolic capacity and therefore a lesser amount of substrate will be formed to be eliminated and the drug would accumulate in the blood giving rise to toxicity.

Moreover, the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) distinguishes these other categories: sensitive substrates (SS), when a substrate demonstrates an increase in AUC of 5-fold or greater with strong index inhibitors; moderately sensitive substrates, when the increase in AUC is 2-fold or greater to less than 5-fold, and narrow therapeutic index (NTI) substrates, when a substrate has a narrow index between the minimum effective concentration and the minimum toxic concentration. Therefore, small variations of drugs with NTI can cause either a loss of efficacy or toxicity.

Palbociclib and ribociclib are major substrates for CYP3A4 so, hereinafter, only CYP3A4 will be specifically mentioned.

Palbociclib is a weak inhibitor of CYP3A4, but in the SPC,<sup>10</sup> a dose reduction in NTI substrates is suggested when concomitantly administered with palbociclib, since their exposure could be increased. By contrast, ribociclib is a strong CYP3A4 inhibitor when administered at a 600 mg dose, and a moderate CYP3A4 inhibitor at a 400 mg dose.<sup>12</sup> Therefore, due to its intrinsic CYP3A4 inhibitory properties, ribociclib may lead to increased serum concentrations of CYP3A4 substrates in a more extensive way (Figure 1).

On the other hand, co-administration of palbociclib or ribociclib with strong or moderate CYP3A4 inhibitors may increase the AUC of palbociclib or ribociclib and, consequently, their risk of toxicity. So, these CYP3A4 inhibitors should be avoided when possible. Co-administration of strong or moderate CYP3A4 inducers, on the contrary, may decrease exposure to palbociclib and ribociclib and lead to a lack of efficacy, so they also should be avoided. These recommendations are included in the SPC of both palbociclib and ribociclib.<sup>10,12</sup> See Table 1 for recommendations and dose modification.

**Membrane transporters.** The role of membrane transporters, such as P-gp or breast cancer resistance protein (BCRP), in the development of drug resistance has been observed in several studies.<sup>16,17</sup> The most studied membrane transporter, P-gp, is constitutively expressed in several normal human tissues, including the liver, kidney, small and large intestine, testes, adrenal gland and the placenta. It is also located in the endothelial cells of the blood-brain barrier (BBB). This particular tissue distribution indicates an important detoxification role for P-gp, and by extension, for many membrane transporters, by excreting xenobiotics and metabolites into urine, bile and the intestinal lumen.<sup>18</sup> Some cancer cells induce the overexpression of



**Table 1.** Dose modification of palbociclib or ribociclib in co-administration with drug inhibitors or inducers of CYP3A4.

	<b>Strong inhibitor</b>	<b>Moderate inhibitor</b>	<b>Weak inhibitor</b>	<b>Strong inducer</b>	<b>Moderate inducer</b>	<b>Weak inducer</b>
<b>Palbociclib</b> 125 mg once a day, 3 weeks on/ 1 week off	Should be avoided. If unavoidable, reduce palbociclib dose to 75 mg.*	Risk of increased exposure. Monitor for possible increased toxicity.	Low risk of increased exposure.	Should be avoided. Consider using an alternative with less potential to induce CYP3A4.	Risk of decreased exposure and lack of efficacy. Monitor.	Low risk of decreased exposure.
<b>Ribociclib</b> 600 mg once a day, 3 weeks on/1 week off	Should be avoided, if unavoidable, reduce ribociclib dose to 400 mg.*	Monitoring.	Low risk of increased exposure.	Should be avoided. Consider using an alternative with less potential to induce CYP3A4.	Risk of decreased exposure and lack of efficacy. Monitor	Low risk of decreased exposure.

\* The reduction must be maintained during the treatment with the inhibitor and at least five half-lives of elimination after its withdrawal. A half-life of elimination is defined as the time required to eliminate 50% of the drug from the organism.

this membrane efflux pump, facilitating a resistance to anticancer agents.<sup>16</sup> In addition, some drugs can modulate P-gp function, either by enhancing (such as most antiepileptics) or inhibiting (such as verapamil or quinidine) its expression.<sup>18,19</sup> When the membrane transporter is overexpressed, the drug substrate is carried out of the cells, for example, to the intestinal lumen, and consequently decreases its plasmatic concentration. By contrast, the inhibition of the efflux pump increases the plasmatic concentration of the drug substrate, with a subsequent enhanced risk of toxicity (Figure 2).

Membrane transporters are divided in two super-families: ATP-binding cassette (ABC), composed of efflux pumps and solute carrier (SLC), composed of uptake pumps.<sup>7</sup>

Available data from *in vitro* studies suggest that palbociclib passes through the membrane by passive diffusion, so it is not a substrate for membrane transporters in most tissues.<sup>16</sup> However, palbociclib is actively thrown out of the cell by P-gp and BCRP at the BBB level,<sup>20,21</sup> which would explain its poor brain penetration compared with an intact BBB. Ribociclib is a substrate for intestinal P-gp<sup>22</sup> and probably slightly less affected by BBB membrane transporters.<sup>23,24</sup>

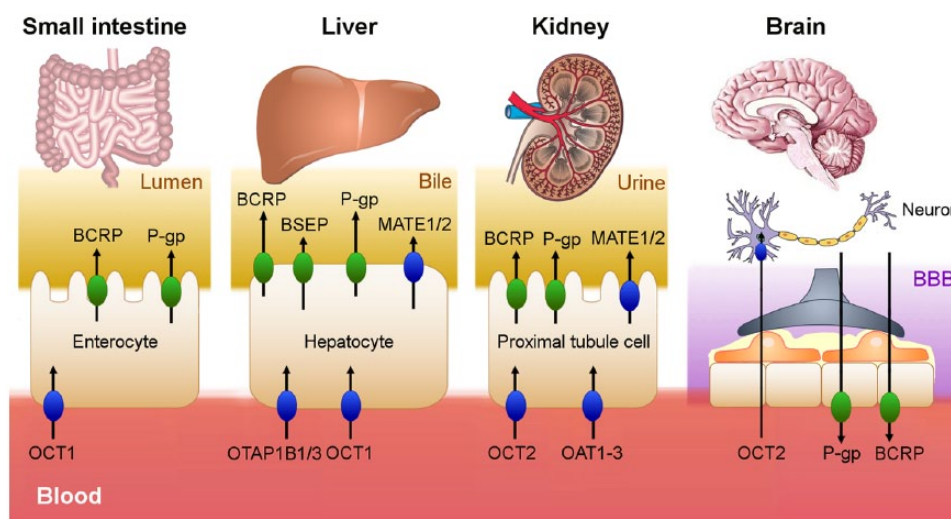
Based on *in vitro* data, palbociclib is predicted to have the potential to inhibit intestinal P-gp, BCRP and organic cationic transporter (OCT)1, while ribociclib can potentially inhibit P-gp, BCRP, organic anion-transporting polypeptide (OATP)1B1, OATP1B3, OCT1, OCT2, bile

salt export pump (BSEP) and multidrug and toxin extrusion protein (MATE)1 activities. Consequently, palbociclib and ribociclib may increase the side effects of drugs, which are substrates for these transporters.

Palbociclib has a low potential to inhibit OATP1B1, OATP1B3, BSEP, OAT1, OAT3 and OCT2, so DDIs are not expected with the substrates for these transporters. Table S2 illustrates membrane transporters, their localization and examples of drugs that are substrates for each transporter (Table S2, Supplementary material, File 1).

#### Take-home messages

- Ribociclib can be taken with or without food, and DDIs are not expected with PPIs. By contrast, palbociclib should be taken with food, and concomitant PPIs should be avoided.
- Both palbociclib and ribociclib are substrates of the CYP3A4 enzymatic complex. As substrates for CYP3A4, the co-administration of palbociclib or ribociclib with strong or moderate CYP3A4 inhibitors or inducers may increase or decrease the AUC of palbociclib or ribociclib, respectively, leading either to a risk of increased toxicity or decreased efficacy.
- Palbociclib is a weak inhibitor of CYP3A4, but a dose reduction of substrates with a NTI is suggested when taken concomitantly with palbociclib. Ribociclib is a moderate inhibitor at a dose of 400 mg/day and a strong inhibitor at a dose of 600 mg/day, so it may lead to increased serum



**Figure 2.** The membrane transporters on which palbociclib (OCT1, P-gp, BCRP) and ribociclib (P-gp, BCRP, OATP1B1, OATP1B3, OCT1, OCT2, BSEP, MATE1) can act are illustrated. According to an *in vitro* study, palbociclib and ribociclib act as inhibitors of these transporters. As a result, a greater amount of drugs that are substrates for these transporters would accumulate in the blood causing the appearance of adverse effects. Those coloured in green refer to the ABC superfamily efflux pumps. Those coloured in blue refer to the SLC superfamily, which uptake the drug in the enterocyte, hepatocyte, proximal tubule cell and neuron. ABC, ATP-binding cassette; BBB, blood brain barrier; BCRP, breast cancer resistance protein; BSEP, bile salt export pump; MATE1, multidrug and toxin extrusion protein; OATP, organic anion-transporting polypeptide; OCT, organic cationic transporter; P-gp, P-glycoprotein; SLC, solute carrier.

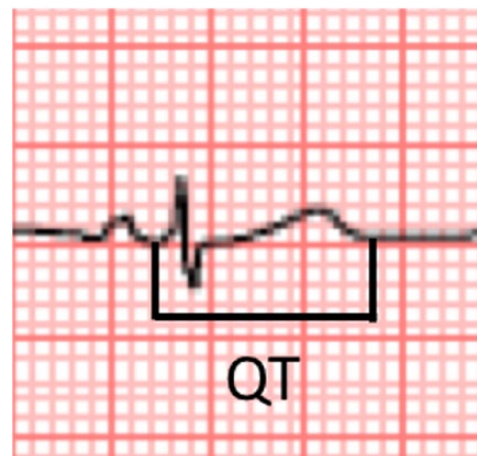
concentrations of CYP3A4 substrates in a more extensive way.

- Palbociclib has the potential to inhibit intestinal P-gp, BCRP and OCT1, while ribociclib can potentially inhibit P-gp, BCRP, OATP1B1, OATP1B3, OCT1, OCT2, BSEP and MATE1 activities. Consequently, palbociclib and ribociclib may increase the side effects of drugs, which are substrates for these membrane transporters.

#### *QTc for oncologists: how to evaluate and manage it*

The evaluation of the QTc interval, despite its apparent simplicity, has been a controversial issue among health professionals, whether or not they are cardiologists. In addition, some studies evaluating the consistency of its measurement between professionals are far from optimal. Less than 25% of nonexpert physicians seem able to correctly measure this interval.<sup>25</sup>

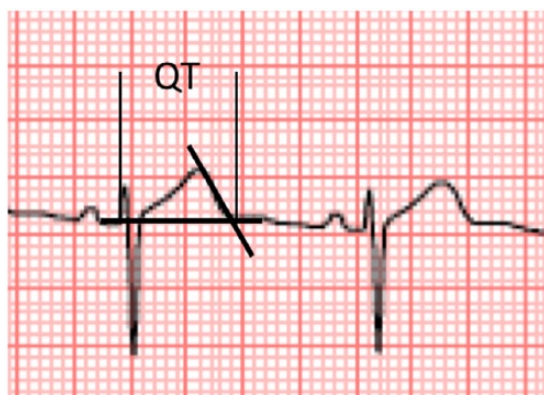
The QT, as its name denotes, is the interval between the beginning of the QRS complex and the end of the T wave on an electrocardiogram (ECG) (Figure 3), while QTc represents the QT corrected by the heart rate. The QT groups all the electrical



**Figure 3.** QT interval.

activity of the ventricle, including depolarization and repolarization, and it basically represents an approach to the duration of the ventricular repolarization process, which is a consequence of a positive charge efflux from the cells (Ito, Ica, IKs and IKr currents).

In spite of the simplicity of the concept, there usually are discrepancies regarding where to

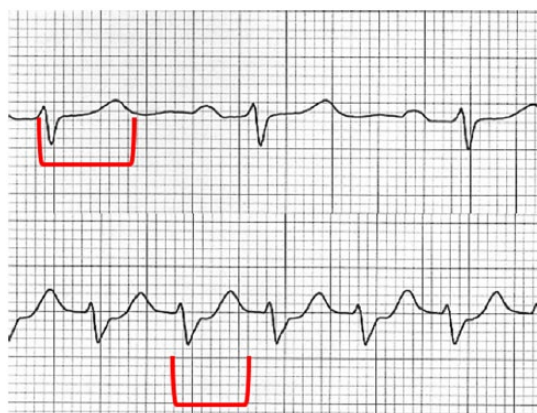


**Figure 4.** Tangent method to accurately measure the end of the T wave.

perform QT measurements. The main accepted strategy is to measure it on the ECG leads, where the waves are clearly seen. Often, due to the orientation of the ventricular vectors, lead II is the best for this purpose. Other leads could be used, aVR, aVF, V5, V6 and V4, in this order. By contrast, aVL is considered the worst lead to quantify the QT interval.<sup>26</sup>

Another source of controversy is the location of QT limits. Often, the end of the T wave is not clear, especially in the presence of U waves. A pragmatic method to solve this issue is the so-called ‘tangent method’. It basically traces a tangent line following the descending part of the T wave and measures the interval up to the point where this line crosses the isoelectric line (Figure 4).<sup>26,27</sup>

Moreover, repolarization duration, and therefore QT, is heavily influenced by multiple variables, heart rate being one of the most relevant. In physiological conditions, at increasing heart rates, the QT interval decreases due to shortening of the repolarization time (Figure 5). That is why we ultimately take QTc as a reference measure and use mathematical methods to correct QT duration according to heart rate. The most widely used method among cardiologists, and the most recommended for its simplicity and availability (e.g. apps, rules, etc.), is the Bazett formula (see Equation 1, Table S3, Supplementary material, File1). This method is far from optimal, since it ‘overcorrects’ at high heart rates and ‘undercorrects’ at low heart rates.<sup>28</sup> Most cancer clinical trials, however, require the Fridericia correction formula (see Equation 2, Table S3, Supplementary material, File1). Fridericia’s method, together with the Framingham correction (Equation 3, Table



**Figure 5.** Heart rate influence over QTc. In the upper panel, a normal duration of QTc is noted. In the lower panel, heart rate is increased, evidencing a long QTc (when corrected) that in absolute terms has a similar duration when compared with the upper one.

S3, Supplementary material, File1), showed in fact the best rate correction, and significantly improved a prediction of 30-day and 1-year mortality compared with Bazett’s method in a recent study.<sup>29</sup> Bazett overestimated the number of patients with potentially dangerous QTc prolongation, which could lead to unnecessary safety measurements and withholding from the patient the first choice medication. There are online tools to calculate all three mentioned formulae.

QT and QTc are also influenced by QRS duration, as the QRS complex is actually included in the interval. For an abnormal QRS widening, a method should be used to correct (subtract) the contribution of this depolarization abnormality into the QTc value. The most widely used method, and the easiest approach, is to use the JT, that is, the interval between the J point (end of the QRS) and the end of the T wave. However, there are several complex mathematical methods that can be used to perform the correction.

So, why is QTc duration clinically important? The QTc interval is important because the prolongation of repolarization favours the development of polymorphic ventricular tachycardia or torsades de pointes (TdP) ECG, a condition associated with risk of arrhythmic death. Then, the physician’s efforts should be focused on identifying subjects with risk for developing this tragic event.

There are two main reasons why a QTc interval may be prolonged in a subject. The first one is an inherited condition, where at least one of the

mechanisms controlling the repolarization process is abnormal. Several diseases sharing this type of abnormality are grouped under the name congenital long QT (LQT) syndrome. Hundreds of mutations in at least 12 genes have been associated with this condition. Most mutations are located in ion channels involved in the repolarization process. The three commonest subtypes (LQT1-3) involve genes *KCNQ1*, *KCNH2* and *SCN5A*, respectively. The treatment and diagnosis of LQT syndrome are beyond the scope of this manuscript. The other reason why a QT interval can show an abnormal prolongation is the so-called acquired LQT. Multiple factors can influence QT duration and produce an abnormal duration of the interval. One of the main factors is the use of drugs able to bind *KCNH2* and, consequently, cause an inhibition of the *IKr* current.<sup>30</sup>

In most cases, however, there is more than one factor influencing a drug-induced acquired QTc prolongation (e.g. ionic abnormalities, genetic background, etc.) and hence, the probability of developing TdP. Table 2 shows the factors that can increase this risk. Some are nonmodifiable variables, such as sex. The QTc interval is, on average, longer in women than in men so the QTc upper limit of normality for men is 450 ms and 460 ms for women. Most of the other known risk factors are actionable or may be minimized. In fact, the first approach to treat acquired LQT is to correct these possible coexisting factors, to determine the risk of developing a major arrhythmic event in comparison with the benefit provided by the likely culprit drug and to evaluate clinically the presence of symptoms associated with QTc prolongation (syncope). In general, with a QTc over 480 ms, the suspicious drug should be withdrawn, unless its clinical benefit surpasses the potential risks for arrhythmia. If a QTc is over 500 ms, it is mandatory to withdraw all possible QTc-prolonging agents. Patients with baseline QTc prolongation, significant QTc prolongation (500 ms), associated symptoms (syncope) or the presence of other factors that increase the risk of TdP (Table 2), regardless of the quantity of QTc prolongation, should be carefully evaluated by a cardiologist.

Prevention is a key component in acquired LQT management, and implies an increased awareness among physicians regarding the potential of certain drugs to prolong QTc. Although the list of drugs with the potential for prolonging QTc interval increases daily, there are public resources available that can simplify their identification. The most

**Table 2.** Factors related to TdP development.

Female sex
Bradycardia
Hypokalaemia
Heart failure
Ventricular hypertrophy
Recent cardioversion from atrial fibrillation
High concentration of the drug with known, possible or conditional risk of TdP
Baseline QTc prolongation
Rapid rate of infusion of QTc-prolonging drug
Subclinical long QTc syndrome
Ion channel polymorphisms
Severe hypomagnesaemia

widely used resource, which is also continuously updated, is the CredibleMeds database (<https://crediblemeds.org>).<sup>31</sup> According to their risk of TdP development, drugs are categorized as known risk (KR), possible risk (PR) and conditional risk (CR). Definitions for each category are illustrated in Table 3. The preventive approach also includes identifying, by means of a clinical interview, the risk of suffering a congenital long QT syndrome. A family history of premature sudden death, family history of congenital LQT or recurrent syncope should suspect this condition. This background or the evidence for an acquired LQT development should prompt an evaluation by the cardiologist.

Regarding CDK4/6i, and in spite of the fact that the risk of acquired LQT has been especially linked to ribociclib rather than palbociclib (see “Digging for neutropenia, QTc and infections: What actually matters?” section), the panel recommended the careful evaluation of all patients that will receive both palbociclib and ribociclib (baseline ECG and medical history) and avoid, if possible, concomitant QTc-prolonging drugs. Based on eligibility criteria of the trials performed, palbociclib should be avoided in patients with baseline prolongation greater than 480 ms, while ribociclib should be avoided with baseline QTc greater than 450 ms.

ECG controls should be especially performed in patients receiving ribociclib, and repeated at least



**Table 3.** Categories of drugs according to their risk of TdP: the Arizona Center for Education and Research on Therapeutics (AZCERT) classification.<sup>29</sup>

Category	Definition
Known risk of TdP	Drug causes frequent QTc prolongation. Risk of TdP is dose dependent.
Possible risk of TdP	Drug frequently prolongs QTc, but TdP rarely ensues.
Conditional risk of TdP	The risk of the drug causing QTc prolongation and TdP depends on the presence of essential cofactors such as hypokalaemia, promoting the adverse reaction ('conditional' risk).
TdP, torsade de pointes.	

15 days after starting treatment during the first two cycles (see guidelines in “Digging for neutropenia, QTc and infections: What actually matters?” section). The panel also recommended repeating ECG in patients who started palbociclib with baseline grade 1 QTc (QTc between 450 ms and 480 ms) at least 15 days after the initiation of treatment. In addition, the ECG should also be repeated when QTc prolongation is suspected (e.g. syncope) or new concurrent conditions or drugs make it more likely to cause an adverse effect. Furthermore, careful monitoring should be performed in patients with risk of QTc prolongation (Table 3), including those affected with any diagnosed cardiac comorbidity.

#### Take-home messages

- QTc prolongation should be suspected even with normal QTc on baseline ECG in patients with a history of recurrent syncope or a family history of LQT syndrome or sudden death. These aspects should be incorporated into the oncologist clinical interview.
- Acquired QT prolongation, like the risk of TdP, is usually multifactorial. The correction of all contributing factors should always be taken into account.
- Patients receiving drugs with the potential for prolonging QTc should be carefully evaluated at baseline and followed up according to the pharmacology of the drug. To decrease the risk, it is key to avoid the concomitant use of more than one potentially QTc-prolonging agent.
- Once acquired LQT syndrome is diagnosed, a careful risk assessment should be performed, including clinical assessment, for the presence of associated symptoms (syncope). In general, the suspicious agent must be withdrawn if the patient is symptomatic,

if QTc is more than 500 ms, or if other risk factors for TdP coexist. If QTc is between 480 ms and 500 ms, the suspected drug should be maintained only if the benefit surpasses the risk, and a cardiologist assessment and follow up are established.

#### *Psychotropic drugs in the breast-cancer population: management of antidepressants in patients under CDK4/6i treatments*

*Prevalence of affective disorders in the breast-cancer population.* MBC disease implies a serious threat to health and life. In addition to the psychological stress, there is growing evidence that biological stress caused by both the tumour and the treatment could directly affect brain function and facilitate the appearance of cognitive and affective symptoms.<sup>32–35</sup>

The prevalence of depressive symptoms among survivors of breast cancer (up to 66%) appears to be significantly higher in comparison to the general population, and persists longer (over 5 years) after diagnosis. By contrast, the prevalence of anxiety (up to 33%) does not seem to be significantly higher.<sup>36</sup>

Sleep disorders are present in 65% of women survivors of breast cancer *versus* 55% of a control group of the same age; its severity correlated with the presence of depressive symptoms, comorbidities, hot flashes and the residual effects of cancer.<sup>37</sup>

As for the metastatic disease (main focus of the present review), almost a quarter and a third of patients experience clinically relevant symptoms of depression and anxiety, respectively; both conditions are reported to be more common in patients with MBC treated with CT than in those receiving ET.<sup>38</sup> However, an enhanced risk of depression

has been noted in patients with MBC harbouring hormone-receptor positive (HR+) tumours; and for this HR+ population, a shorter median overall survival has been described in those women with depressive symptoms.<sup>39</sup> Most importantly, in a prospective study including 125 patients with MBC, the improvement of depressive symptoms during the first year of intervention was associated with a subsequent longer survival.<sup>40</sup>

*Treatment with antidepressants.* Antidepressants are the drugs indicated for the treatment of depression, but they are also useful to treat anxiety and stress-related disorders by basically modulating the monoaminergic neurotransmission.

The pharmacological treatment of depression started in mid-20th century with the discovery of tricyclic antidepressants (TCAs) and monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs). TCAs are mostly anticholinergic and have prominent side effects. MAOIs are also associated with a high risk of toxicity, DDIs and food interactions. Hence, both drug groups should be avoided in oncological patients, with the exception of amitriptyline, which is useful at very low doses to alleviate neuropathic pain.

Nowadays, new generations of antidepressants are available. They are equally effective, safer and better tolerated. Table S4 categorizes all these drugs according to their mechanism of action<sup>41</sup> (Table S4, Supplementary material, File 1).

*How to choose the right antidepressant.* Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) represent the first-line pharmacological treatment for a depressive disorder, but other antidepressants can be chosen according to the accompanying symptoms (e.g. inhibition, anxiety, agitation, insomnia, anorexia etc.).

Aside from depression, antidepressants may be indicated to treat specific symptoms such as insomnia (mirtazapine and trazodone), neuropathic pain (duloxetine and amitriptyline), hot flashes (venlafaxine and SSRIs), lack of appetite, nausea and/or vomiting (mirtazapine) and fatigue (bupropion and methylphenidate).<sup>41</sup>

*Side effects and QTc prolongation.* Second-generation antidepressants, albeit safe overall, may cause untoward effects such as hypersensitivity reactions, hepatotoxicity, gastrointestinal, cardiovascular or genitourinary symptoms, hyponatraemia, metabolic disorders or increased risk of bleeding; it is worth mentioning the risk

of seizures related to bupropion, as well as the occurrence of withdrawal symptoms upon treatment discontinuation, most prominent with venlafaxine and paroxetine.<sup>42</sup>

A major concern is the effect of antidepressants on QTc-interval prolongation and the risk of TdP (see “QTc for oncologists: How to evaluate and manage it” section). Citalopram and escitalopram prolong QTc and have known risk of TdP (“QTc for oncologists: How to evaluate and manage it” section) at therapeutic doses, although the concern created by this issue has been a matter of debate,<sup>43,44</sup> they are not recommended. Mirtazapine and venlafaxine are drugs with possible risk for TdP and must be administered with great caution with concurrent medical pathologies and polypharmacy. Other SSRIs, such as fluvoxamine, fluoxetine, paroxetine and sertraline, have been associated with a modest increase in the QTc interval,<sup>45</sup> and have a conditional risk for TdP; they are the best option, provided that the conditions for their administration are taken into account (i.e. electrolyte imbalance, hyper- or hypothyroidism or concomitant use of QTc-prolonging drugs). At the moment, there is no evidence of TdP risk for duloxetine, desvenlafaxine, bupropion or for the newer antidepressants, vortioxetine and vilazodone.

*DDIs with CDK4/6i.* Antidepressants may present pharmacodynamic and pharmacokinetic interactions.

CDK4/6i palbociclib and ribociclib have been associated with QTc prolongation,<sup>46</sup> so the concurrent use of antidepressants with TdP KR and PR should be avoided; antidepressants with TdP CR can be administered, provided that appropriate monitoring and control of other risk factors for TdP are established.

Palbociclib and ribociclib are metabolized mainly by CYP3A4, therefore, antidepressants with an inhibitory effect on CYP3A4 (i.e. nefazodone, currently not available in Spain, and fluvoxamine) should be avoided (see also “Drug metabolic pathways and membrane transporters: How to interpret drug-drug interactions with palbociclib and ribociclib?” section and collaborative module).

Ribociclib, as an inhibitor of CYP3A4,<sup>47</sup> may increase the levels of antidepressants metabolized by CYP3A4, such as trazodone, mirtazapine, venlafaxine, reboxetine and vilazodone. Ribociclib is also an inhibitor of CYP1A2 and could affect

the levels of amitriptyline, fluvoxamine, duloxetine and mirtazapine, but to a lesser extent.

#### *Take-home messages*

- Depressive, sleeping and anxiety disorders are very common in patients with MBC and should be promptly recognized and treated. Published data suggest a worse overall survival for patients with luminal MBC suffering depression; importantly, an improvement in long-term outcomes has been observed for those patients with MBC experiencing a reduction of their depressive symptoms. DDIs with palbociclib or ribociclib exist for most antidepressants, either *via* CYP3A4 or mostly *via* QTc prolongation.

#### *Digging for neutropaenia, QTc and infections: what actually matters?*

For most oncologists, both palbociclib and ribociclib are considered to be well tolerated and very similar drugs in terms of clinical efficacy. However, slight differences in their side-effect profiles have been described. The aim of this section is to review these similarities and differences in detail, with the focus on three clinically relevant side effects, that is, neutropaenia, drug-induced QTc prolongation and infections. For this purpose, data have been compiled from multiple sources. Reports from the PALOMA and MONALEESA trials<sup>4-6,48,49</sup> and data from conference abstracts, the ClinicalTrials.gov website, European Medicines Agency (EMA) evaluations<sup>50,51</sup> and the Summary of Product Characteristics (SPC) of both drugs were comprehensively reviewed. At the time of the workshop, data from the most recent trial, MONALEESA-3, was only known from an abstract, but the complete results were released immediately afterwards,<sup>52</sup> and therefore are also included here, together with the preliminary results of the ComPLEEment study.<sup>50</sup>

**Neutropaenia.** The results from the PALOMA-2 trial showed that neutropaenia is the most common haematological (and nonhaematological) side effect associated with palbociclib. In that trial, all-grade neutropaenia and grade (G) 3 and 4 neutropaenia appeared in more than 80% and almost 70% of patients, respectively.<sup>3</sup> About 20% of women experienced between three and five episodes of neutropaenia during treatment, and an additional 17% had more than six episodes.<sup>48</sup> Median time from first dose to first onset of neutropaenia of any grade was 13 days, and median duration of G3/G4 neutropaenia was 15 days and

9 days, respectively.<sup>51</sup> Due to this fact, almost 80% of patients needed temporary discontinuation of palbociclib, and in 33%, a dose reduction.<sup>3</sup> Some differences between geographical areas were suggested.<sup>48</sup> Nonetheless, it must be emphasized that only 1.5% incidence of febrile neutropaenia was observed, and just 1.5% of patients discontinued palbociclib due to neutropaenia.<sup>3</sup> Similar results were observed in the PALOMA-3 trial in patients that experienced neutropaenic fever, and the rate of discontinuation due to neutropaenia was 2%.<sup>51</sup> The recommendations of the palbociclib last data sheet included a close follow up of the G3 neutropaenia onset and duration during the first two cycles, and a dose reduction if G3/G4 neutropaenia is frequent or represents repetitive delays in day 1 of subsequent cycles. The majority of neutropaenia episodes were not complicated.<sup>6</sup> Importantly and according to cumulative data from the PALOMA trials,<sup>3,6,48,53-55</sup> most patients with neutropaenia will not have concomitant infections.

Ribociclib shows a similar incidence of G3/G4 neutropaenia (62%).<sup>5</sup> However, by indirect comparison with the PALOMA trials, a lower incidence of neutropaenia episodes, dose interruption (50% in the first year, 18% afterwards) and incidence of G3/G4 neutropaenia beyond 6 months have been reported with ribociclib in pivotal trials.<sup>4,5,56,57</sup> This is probably due to the restrictive G3 neutropaenia management in the MONALEESA-2 trial, also implemented in the SPC, which required a dose reduction of ribociclib in the presence of a second episode of G3 neutropaenia. Overall, 54% of women had a dose reduction of ribociclib (mostly just one) and this was mainly due to neutropaenia (24% of all patients in the ribociclib arm).<sup>50</sup> Interruptions due to neutropaenia were reported in 42% of patients.<sup>5</sup> Median time from first dose to first onset of neutropaenia of any grade was 16 days (29 days for G3/G4) and median duration of  $\geq$  G3 neutropaenia was 15 days.<sup>50</sup> Median time to first dose reduction was 2.9 months.<sup>50</sup> The rate of permanent ribociclib discontinuation was 0.9%.<sup>50</sup> Again, most patients did not experience concomitant infections, and the incidence of febrile neutropaenia was very low (1.2%).<sup>4</sup> Data from the MONALEESA-7<sup>49</sup> and MONALEESA-3 trials<sup>52</sup> confirmed a similar incidence of G3/G4 neutropaenia (Table S5, Supplementary material, File 1) with low rates of febrile neutropaenia (1–2%).

**Drug-induced QTc prolongation.** A review of the QTc clinical significance and evaluation has been performed in “QTc for oncologists: How to evaluate and manage it” section, with a focus on the

**Table 4.** QTc evaluation and results in the PALOMA-2 and MONALEESA-2 trials.<sup>4,5,60,61</sup>

	Participants	Evaluation	Timing	Results
<b>PALOMA-2</b> <sup>60,61</sup>	Substudy ECG ( <i>n</i> = 123) Basal QTc < 481 ms.	Preferable automatic ECG lecture. Triplicate ECG. Centrally manual evaluation.	Day 0: preD, 2, 4, 6 and 8 h later. C1D14: preD, 2, 4, 6 and 8 h later.	No patients had a postbaseline absolute maximum QTc ≥ 500 ms or a ΔQTc ≥ 60 ms during the intensive QTc assessment period. Correlation between QTc and palbociclib concentration was weak. Aromatase inhibitors the upper bounds of one-sided 95% confidence interval of ΔQTc for all five QTc postbaseline time points were less than 20 ms, the postbaseline QTcs were to be considered noninferior to baseline and no clinically relevant effects of palbociclib in QTc were concluded
	All population ( <i>n</i> = 666) Basal QTc < 481 ms	Preferable automatic ECG lecture. Triplicate ECG. Centrally manual evaluation.	Day 0: C1D1, preD C1D14, preD C2D14, preD C4D1, preD C7D1, preD C10D1, preD	QTc prolongation G2: palbociclib: 1.6%, placebo 0.9%. QTc prolongation G3: palbociclib: 0.2%, placebo 0%*.
<b>MONALEESA-2</b> <sup>4,5</sup>	All population ( <i>n</i> = 668) Basal QTc < 451 ms	Locally automatic ECG lecture. Triplicate ECG. Centrally manual evaluation.	Day 0: C1D1, preD C1D14, preD C1D14, postD C2D1, preD C2D1, postD C3D1, preD C3D1, postD C4D1, preD C5D1, preD C6D1, preD C6D1, postD C7D1, preD C8D1, preD C9D1, preD C9D1, postD	QTc prolongation G2: ribociclib: 3.6%, placebo 0.6%. QTc prolongation G3: palbociclib: 0.6%, placebo 0%. <sup>§</sup>
* <i>p</i> values not provided. <sup>§</sup> Statistically significant differences for both G2 and G3 QTc prolongation.				

reported incidence of QTc with palbociclib and ribociclib.

Evaluation of QTc prolongation differed between palbociclib and ribociclib trials (Table 4). Palbociclib had been associated with QTc prolongation in dogs, but not in phase I trials.<sup>58</sup> Therefore, the PALOMA trials permitted the inclusion of patients with basal QTc < 480 ms. By contrast, asymptomatic QTc prolongation was observed in phase I trials with ribociclib at doses ≥ 600 mg.<sup>59</sup> Therefore, closer monitoring and more strict inclusion criteria were established in the MONALEESA trials. All patients with basal

QTc > 450 ms were excluded, and all ECGs were electronically reported and centrally evaluated.

Regarding palbociclib, a substudy aimed at evaluating QTc prolongation was performed in the context of the PALOMA-2 trial.<sup>62</sup> ECG on day 0 and on C1D14 was centrally evaluated in 123 of the 660 patients included in the main study. No associations between palbociclib and prolongation of QTc were found. Both the EMA evaluation and the SPC of palbociclib described this absence of correlation. However, data from all 660 patients evaluated locally by the investigators showed an incidence of G2/G3 QTc prolongation (Fridericia correction) of



**Table 5.** Incidences of QTc prolongation in main ribociclib trials.

	QTc prolongation
MONALEESA-2 <sup>5</sup>	G2: ribociclib 3.6% <i>versus</i> placebo 0.6% <sup>§</sup> G3: ribociclib 0.6% <i>versus</i> placebo 0% <sup>§</sup>
MONALEESA-3 <sup>52</sup>	≥ 2 : ribociclib: 5.6% <i>versus</i> placebo: 2.5%*
MONALEESA-7 <sup>49</sup>	G2 : ribociclib 6% <i>versus</i> placebo 1%* G3: ribociclib 1% <i>versus</i> placebo < 1%*
CompLEEmment-1 <sup>65</sup>	G2: ribociclib: not recorded G3: ribociclib: 0.5%

\**p* values not provided.<sup>§</sup>Statistically significant differences for both G2 and G3 QTc prolongation.

1.6% and 0.2% in the palbociclib arm *versus* 0.9% and 0% in the placebo arm, respectively.<sup>63</sup>

In the MONALEESA-2 trial, an increase in the incidence of QTc prolongation in the ribociclib arm compared with the placebo arm was described. The incidence of G2 and G3 prolongation was 3.6% and 0.6%, respectively, with ribociclib *versus* 0.6% and 0% with placebo. QTcF (Fredericia's correction formula)-related AEs occurred within 30 days of initiation of treatment. Among the patients who had QTcF prolongation of > 480 ms, the median time to onset was 15 days and these changes were reversible with dose interruption and/or dose reduction. There were no reports of QTc prolongation after 18 months of treatment. There was one death in the ribociclib arm, which was attributed to G2 QTc prolongation; other risk factors for QTc prolongation were detected in this patient, such as G3 hypokalaemia and concomitant use of a prohibited drug with a known risk for QTc prolongation.<sup>4,5,51</sup> Both the EMA evaluation and ribociclib SPC indicate that an ECG should be performed before initiating treatment and repeated at approximately C1D14 and C2D1, then as clinically indicated. Appropriate monitoring of serum electrolytes should be performed before the start of ribociclib treatment and at the beginning of each of the first six cycles. The use of ribociclib should be avoided in patients who already have, or who are, at significant risk of developing QTc prolongation. The concomitant use of drugs with risk of QTc prolongation should be checked at any time, including the use of medicinal or herbal products.<sup>64</sup>

In the more recently published MONALEESA-7 and MONALEESA-3 trials, the incidence of reported QTc prolongation (≥ G2) was 7% and 3.9%, respectively. Grade 3 QTc prolongation

was observed in 1% of MONALEESA-7 patients and 1.7% in the MONALEESA-3 population (0.4% in the placebo arm). Corresponding rates in their placebo arms are summarized in Table 5. The highest rate of G2 QTc in MONALEESA-7 may be due to the concomitant administration of tamoxifen, a drug with a well-known risk of QTcF potential prolongation: in the ribociclib group of the study, an increase of more than 60 ms from baseline in the QTcF interval was observed in 16% of patients receiving tamoxifen *versus* 7% receiving an NSAID (Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug); in the placebo group this increase was observed in 7% of patients receiving tamoxifen *versus* 0% in patients receiving an NSAID. As for the last main study conducted, the CompLEEmment phase IIIb trial, a low incidence of QTcF prolongation ≥ 3 (0.5%) has been preliminarily observed among the 1008 patients analysed.<sup>65</sup> This lower incidence in comparison with prior ribociclib trials might be due to an enhanced awareness of this toxicity among the investigators, leading to a better management of concomitant risk factors for QTc prolongation. However, this interpretation is flawed by the short follow up in this study and the lack of a control arm. Overall, the incidence of discontinuation due to QTc prolongation with ribociclib was less than 1% in all ribociclib trials.

#### Take-home messages

- Ribociclib has been associated with a higher incidence of G2/G3 QTc prolongation compared with placebo (3.6–6%/0.5–1.7% *versus* 0.6–1.7%/< 1%). A slightly increased incidence of QTc prolongation was seen in the palbociclib arm of the PALOMA-2 trial compared with the placebo arm (1.6%/0.2% *versus* 0.9/0%), which was not observed in a centrally reviewed PALOMA-2 substudy with ECGs

(at baseline and day 14). This toxicity appears early after treatment initiation and reverses after drug interruption. The panel also found it reasonable to follow a conservative approach with palbociclib and recommended a basal ECG before treatment initiation with both CDK4/6i. Based on clinical trials eligibility criteria, ribociclib should not be started in patients with basal QTc > 450 ms and palbociclib with a QTc > 480 ms. Postbaseline QTc must be performed with ribociclib at C1D14 and C2D1, and then as clinically indicated, and whenever other risk factors are added (e.g. drugs with potential risk of QTc prolongation). The correction of all modifiable factors that can increase QTc (e.g. electrolyte imbalances) should be taken into account at any time during ribociclib treatment.

**Infections.** Overall, the introduction of CDK4/6i in breast-cancer trials has not been associated with a worryingly enhanced risk of infections. Overall, the combination of either palbociclib or ribociclib with ET was associated with only a slight increase of all-grade and G3/G4 infections with regard to ET alone. Most common infections with palbociclib in the PALOMA-2 trial were upper and lower respiratory tract infections (14% and 13%, respectively) and urinary infections (12% all grades), almost all G1 or G2. With ribociclib, in the MONALEESA-2 trial,<sup>5</sup> the most frequent infectious conditions were upper respiratory tract infections, urinary tract infections and viral infections. Table S6 illustrates the incidence and grade of reported infections in pivotal trials with palbociclib and ribociclib (Table S6, Supplementary material, File 1).

#### Take-home messages

- Palbociclib and ribociclib show a similar incidence and pattern of haematological toxicity, with more than 60% of patients experiencing G3/G4 neutropaenia. A slightly fewer number of neutropaenic episodes and dose interruptions over 6 months appear to occur with ribociclib by indirect comparison with palbociclib data. This may be related to the different management of G3 neutropaenia, including early ribociclib dose reduction.
- A minor increase in most common G1/G2 infections with ribociclib and palbociclib is observed compared with placebo, which does not raise a major concern.
- Rates of febrile neutropaenia are below 2% in all studies.

#### Reflecting on liver toxicity: incidence and management. Who is at risk?

For the workshop, a comprehensive review of liver enzyme abnormalities during treatment with ribociclib and palbociclib was performed. As in “Digging for neutropenia, QTc and infections: What actually matters?” section, the results from the main published studies,<sup>3–6,48,49,52,53,55–57,65–67</sup> together with data available at clinicaltrials.gov, FDA/EMA documents and Pfizer/Novartis reports were considered.<sup>50,51,68–72</sup> The US National Institutes of Health LiverTox database was also taken into account.<sup>70</sup> Finally, a general PubMed/Google Scholar search was performed, including the terms <palbociclib>, <ribociclib>, <transaminitis>, <liver toxicity> and/or <liver failure>.

**Ribociclib.** Liver toxicity was not observed in phase 1 trials with ribociclib,<sup>59,73,74</sup> but was closely monitored and strictly managed in phase III studies. Following the European Public Assessment Report, the management of transaminitis/liver toxicity during ribociclib treatment is summarized in Table 6, and mainly distinguishes aspartate aminotransferase (AST) and/or alanine aminotransferase (ALT) with or without concomitant elevation of bilirubin, the latter being the most clinically relevant.<sup>50</sup> The frequency of all-grade AST and/or ALT toxicity was higher in the ribociclib arms than in the placebo arms in all MONALEESA trials, and ranged between 15% and 20% (see also Table S7, Supplementary material, File 1 for G3/G4 AEs).<sup>5,49,50,52</sup> Liver toxicity was not described in the preliminary report of the ComPLEEment trial, but the cut off for listing toxicities was above 15%.<sup>65</sup> Rates of discontinuation due to liver toxicity (compared with the control arm) have been reported for the MONALEESA-2 and -7 trials, being very low in both studies (3% *versus* 0.6% in MONALEESA-2 and 3% *versus* 1.2% in MONALEESA-7).

Abnormalities in liver function tests (LFTs) associated with ribociclib were best characterized in the MONALEESA-2 trial. Here, G3/G4 liver toxicity was observed in 10.7% of women (37/344 patients). The different patterns of liver toxicity observed and their management were reviewed by the FDA and are summarized in Table S8 (Table S8, Supplementary material, File 1).<sup>72</sup> The most frequent LFT abnormalities were transaminitis, accounting for 54% (28/37) of all G3/G4 toxicities. In addition, four patients had concomitant bilirubin elevation and met Hy's law biochemical

**Table 6.** Liver toxicity management with ribociclib according to EPAR.<sup>50</sup> Main management differences compared with the MONALEESA-2 trial are presented in the footnote (a,b).

	<b>Grade 1*</b> ( <b>&gt; ULN – 3 × ULN</b> )	<b>Grade 2*</b> ( <b>&gt; 3–5 × ULN</b> )	<b>Grade 3*</b> ( <b>&gt; 5–20 × ULN</b> )	<b>Grade 4*</b> ( <b>&gt; 20 × ULN</b> )
<b>AST and/or ALT elevations from baseline**, without increase in total bilirubin above 2 × ULN</b>	No dose adjustment is required.	Baseline grade < 2: dose interruption until recovery to ≤ baseline grade: resume ribociclib at the same dose level. If grade 2 recurs, resume ribociclib at next lower dose level.  Baseline grade = 2: no dose interruption.	Dose interruption of ribociclib until recovery to ≤ baseline grade, then resume at next lower dose level. If grade 3 recurs, discontinue ribociclib.	Discontinue ribociclib.
<b>Combined AST and/or ALT elevations with total bilirubin increase in the absence of cholestasis</b>	If patients develop ALT and/or AST > 3 × ULN together with total bilirubin > 2 × ULN, irrespective of baseline grade, discontinue ribociclib.			

\*Grading according to Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events version 4.03

\*\*Baseline = prior to treatment initiation.

LFTs should be performed before initiating treatment with ribociclib. After initiating treatment, LFTs should be performed every 2 weeks during the first two cycles, at the beginning of each of the subsequent four cycles, and then as clinically indicated. If grade ≥ 2 abnormalities are noted, more frequent monitoring is recommended. This guideline follows the management indicated in the MONALEESA trials with two exceptions:

(a) no frequency for LFT monitoring is indicated after the re-introduction of ribociclib, when the drug was discontinued due to liver toxicity; by contrast, the MONALEESA-2 trial required LFTs to be performed twice a week for 2 weeks after resuming ribociclib; (b) there is no limited time period for liver toxicity recovery, beyond which it is not possible to re-start ribociclib; by contrast, all ribociclib trials limited that period to 28 days, after which ribociclib re-introductions were not allowed.

AST, aspartate aminotransferase; ALT, alanine aminotransferase; LFT, liver function test; ULN, upper limit of normal.

criteria, three of which related to ribociclib. Overall, only five liver abnormalities were reported as serious adverse events (SAEs). LFTs recovered to normal levels in all patients within 154 days after ribociclib discontinuation.<sup>50,65</sup> No deaths attributable to liver toxicity were observed. Around 84% (31/37) of G3/G4 ALT/AST elevation events occurred within the first 6 months after treatment initiation. Median time to onset of this toxicity was 57 days, and median time to resolution (to normalization or grade  $\leq 2$ ) was 24 days.<sup>50,65</sup> No cases meeting Hy's law criteria were reported in the MONALEESA-7 trial.<sup>68</sup> Overall, taking into account all the population receiving ribociclib in pivotal trials, G3 liver toxicity rates appear to be relatively low, ranging between 5% and 10%. Moreover, only 1% of patients experienced life-threatening liver toxicity, and all liver abnormalities were reversible after ribociclib interruption.<sup>67,68</sup> However, this toxicity raises a concern regarding the possibility of continuing ribociclib treatment, in particular because

recovery may be slow and toxicity occurs early after treatment initiation. Since all studies required definitive drug discontinuation if recovery did not occur within 28 days of ribociclib interruption, most trial patients did not re-start ribociclib and, as a consequence, little evidence exists regarding the outcome of this strategy. Moreover, results from the few trial patients re-starting ribociclib because of faster liver enzyme recovery are probably not entirely applicable to other patients with later recoveries and who may re-start ribociclib outside the clinical trial setting.

**Palbociclib.** Overall, LFT abnormalities were not reported as AEs in the main palbociclib studies, but only those toxicities with frequencies above 5% or 10% were included.<sup>3,6,48,53,55,66</sup> Nonetheless, comprehensive data regarding all toxicities, independently of their frequency, are available at [clinicaltrials.gov](http://clinicaltrials.gov). According to this database, no liver toxicity was observed in the phase I trial with palbociclib and letrozole.<sup>71</sup> In the phase II

randomized trial PALOMA-1, 7% and 1.20% of patients in the palbociclib arm who showed increases in AST and/or ALT experienced AEs and SAEs, respectively. These frequencies were slightly higher than in the control arm. Table S9 in Supplementary material, File 1 illustrates the frequency of LFT abnormalities in the PALOMA trials 1, 2 and 3, and in a recently published pooled analysis.<sup>75</sup> Overall, G3/G4 AST and/or ALT elevation rates ranged between 1.2% and 3% with palbociclib *versus* 0 and 1% with placebo. No cases meeting Hy's law criteria were observed in palbociclib-treated patients in all three PALOMA trials.<sup>75</sup> The rate of discontinuation for liver toxicity was 0.2% *versus* 0.1% with palbociclib *versus* placebo in the PALOMA-2 trial and, to the authors' knowledge, it has not been reported in the PALOMA-3 study. Regarding the management of LFT abnormalities with palbociclib, no specific recommendations for nonhaematological toxicities were made in phase III trials, nor has it been established by regulatory agencies. Due to the low frequency of clinically relevant liver toxicities with palbociclib, there is no mention of LFT monitoring by the FDA or in the EMA SPC.

Outside the clinical trial setting, two cases of pseudocirrhosis after treatment with palbociclib + letrozole have been recently communicated.<sup>76</sup> The cases involved a 41-year-old Afro-American woman without prior liver disease and a 61-year-old White woman with possible prior pseudocirrhosis. Both patients experienced fatigue and ascites, and their LFTs showed a cholestatic pattern. The condition started after 3 months and 2 months of palbociclib + letrozole initiation, respectively, and uniformly resulted in liver failure and death. Causality was attributed to palbociclib, as no cases of pseudocirrhosis with letrozole had been previously reported. Drug-induced pseudocirrhosis is an entity nowadays increasingly recognized in patients with breast cancer receiving several antineoplastic drugs, including capecitabine, gemcitabine, trastuzumab and paclitaxel; furthermore, it is often associated with rapid regression of extensive liver metastases.<sup>77–79</sup> In these two cases, no information regarding an objective response in the liver (if involved) was given, but the higher rate of objective responses described with the ET + CDK4/6i combination makes it reasonable for both cases to have a similar etiopathogenesis and points to the possibility of facing new cases in the future with any CDK4/6i.

*Risk factors for CDK4/6i-related liver toxicity.* No data regarding baseline characteristics of patients developing liver toxicity have been published. The incidence of transaminitis appears to be slightly inferior in the MONALEESA-7 trial (median age: 43 years)<sup>80</sup> than in the MONALEESA-2 and -3 trials (median age: 61 years and 63 years, respectively), suggesting that an older age has a minor, if any, role in liver toxicity. All pivotal studies with palbociclib or ribociclib had an acceptable liver function as eligibility criteria. However, a screening for hepatitis virus B (HBV) or hepatitis virus C was not mandatory and, therefore, no data are available regarding liver toxicity in these patients.

At the workshop, the pre-existence of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease in some patients who afterwards developed liver toxicity was discussed. A review of the literature revealed that the role of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease as a risk factor for drug-induced hepatotoxicity is a matter of debate.<sup>81,82</sup> The main argument against the putative role of fatty liver in drug-induced liver injury is the different incidences of both entities, the former being a common condition and the latter a highly infrequent event.<sup>82</sup> However, according to a recent publication,<sup>83</sup> patients with nonalcoholic fatty liver disease and obesity certainly have an increased risk of drug-induced liver injury. More data about predictive factors of CDK4/6i-related liver toxicity, if any, are required. In the meantime, it seems reasonable to monitor closely LFTs in obese women with fatty liver disease receiving CDK4/6i, and, more particularly, ribociclib.

#### Take-home messages

- Ribociclib has been associated with an incidence of G3 liver toxicity ranging between 5% and 10%, so monitoring of liver function is required. Most liver abnormalities associated with ribociclib appear in the first 6 months of treatment and constitute isolated transaminitis, which reverts after treatment interruption. No deaths due to liver toxicity have been described in clinical trials and only 1.5% of patients (5/334) experienced concomitant rise in bilirubin levels and/or liver toxicity considered to be life threatening.
- Due to slow recovery of liver function after interruption for liver toxicity, most women did not re-start treatment in the context of clinical trials, therefore, few data exist regarding the evolution of LFTs after ribociclib



re-introduction. No factors predictive of liver toxicity with ribociclib have been identified so far, although some reports have suggested nonalcohol fatty liver combined with obesity is a potential risk factor for drug-induced liver toxicity.

- Palbociclib is associated with very low rates of G3 transaminitis (1.2–3% with palbociclib *versus* 0–1% with placebo in randomized trials), with no cases meeting Hy's law criteria reported in all three PALOMA studies. Based on these data, no specific monitoring of liver function is recommended.
- Similarly to other antineoplastic drugs (e.g. capecitabine, trastuzumab and taxanes) able to induce rapid regression of extensive liver metastases, drug-induced pseudocirrhosis with CDK4/6i is also possible. Two cases with fatal outcomes related to palbociclib have been reported so far.

#### *Revealing other toxicities: keeping alopecia in mind*

The workshop also aimed to address other CDK4/6i toxicities for which specific management exists. Table 7 summarizes the incidence of these other AEs in pivotal studies according to the clinicaltrials.gov database.<sup>60,63,84</sup> After a pre-work showing that for almost all these toxicities there was neither specific management nor new data regarding management, so no further mention was made at the meeting. By contrast, recent data regarding the management of endocrine-induced alopecia was published and therefore this issue was particularly addressed.

For decades, endocrine-related alopecia has elicited less interest than CT-induced alopecia, being frequently underreported in clinical trials. In a meta-analysis published in 2013, which included almost 20,000 patients with cancer from 35 studies, only 4.4% (95% confidence interval: 3.3–5.9%) of endocrine-related alopecia was described on average, being more frequent with tamoxifen and with combinations of Luteinizing hormone-releasing hormone (LHRH) analogues and tamoxifen/aromatase inhibitors.<sup>85</sup> Recent communications, however, described a substantially higher frequency of this entity.<sup>86,87</sup> In a survey-based study comprising 851 women with early breast cancer receiving AIs, 34% reported hair loss or hair thinning during their last month of therapy, hair changes that were not related to previous CT or age.<sup>88</sup> Moreover, the frequency of

endocrine-related alopecia appeared to increase with duration of treatment.<sup>86,87</sup>

Notably, a recent retrospective study aimed at characterizing endocrine-related alopecia in patients with breast cancer has been recently published.<sup>87</sup> The study included 112 patients with early disease treated with AIs and tamoxifen with/without leuprolide. The severity of alopecia was grade 1 in 93% of patients, and the pattern was similar to androgenetic alopecia thought to be the result of unsynchronized miniaturization of hair follicles. Mean time to onset of hair loss from ET initiation was 16.8 months (range: 1–91 months). A total of 65 patients (58%) reported alopecia within the first 12 months of ET. A total of 52 women answered a specific quality-of-life questionnaire (Hairdex questionnaire) exploring functioning, symptoms, stigmatization, emotions and self-confidence. The questionnaire revealed that hair loss had the highest impact in the latter two domains. Importantly, 46 of the 112 patients were treated with topical minoxidil 5%, and 37 (80%) experienced a moderate or significant clinical improvement, as assessed by the investigator and a blinded reviewer. No AEs related to topical minoxidil were observed.

In palbociclib and ribociclib trials, all-grade alopecia was described in about one-third of patients in first-line trials,<sup>60,63</sup> and in one out of six women in the second-third-line PALOMA-3 trial. These numbers are two or three-fold higher than alopecia rates observed with ET alone in the corresponding control arms (see Table 7). No studies addressing the characterization of alopecia related to CDK4/6i and ET have been published. The higher frequency of hair loss compared with ET alone may be related to the longer duration of the accompanying ET due to the improved progression-free survival with the combination, to a direct effect of CDK4/6i on the hair follicles by acting synergistically with ET toxicity, or probably to both. Of note, all-grade alopecia has been reported with abemaciclib in monotherapy in 9% of women (12/132 patients),<sup>89</sup> suggesting that the CDK4/6i themselves may provoke hair loss. No data exist on the efficacy of topical minoxidil on patients treated with CDK4/6i. However, the mechanisms of action of minoxidil, albeit multiple, did not include any hormonal effect and seem to be basically related to its vasodilator properties on the scalp. Although systemic absorption has been reported,<sup>90</sup> no DDIs were described after two decades of use, and only patients with heart disease are recommended to use with caution.<sup>91</sup> Taking into account all data and the impact that hair loss has on

**Table 7.** Incidence of other palbociclib/ribociclib toxicities according to clinicaltrials.gov.<sup>60,63,84</sup>

	PALOMA-2 <sup>60</sup>		PALOMA-3 <sup>63</sup>		MONALEESA-2 <sup>84</sup>	
	P + L	L	P + F	F	R + L	L
Asthenia	16.9	11.7	6.7	4.6	12.9	11.52
Fatigue	37.4	27.5	37.9	26.7	36.5	30.0
Stomatitis	15.3	5.9	11.6	2.3	12.3	6.7
Rash	13.7	9.9	17.8	11.7	17.1	7.9
Pruritus	8.8	3.60	5.51	5.81	13.5	5.8
Tearing	5.6	0.9	< 5	< 5	6.89	1.82
Nausea	37.4	27.5	28.9	25.6	51.5	28.5
Vomiting	15.5	16.7	14.5	11.6	29	15
Decreased appetite	14.9	9.0	12.8	7.6	18.2	15.1
Dysgeusia	10.1	4.9	10.1	5.0	9.28	5.76
Gastric reflux	6.0	3.15	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
Diarrhoea	26.1	19.4	19	14.4	35	22
Constipation	19.4	15.3	16.8	13.9	22.16	19.1
Abdominal pain	11.3	5.4	5.2	6	9	7.6
Alopecia	32.8	15.8	14.8	5.8	33.2	15.5
Anaemia	23.2	9.01	25.51	9.88	17.66	4.55
Thrombocytopenia	9.91	0.9	11.59	0	5.69	0.61
L, letrozole; P, palbociclib; R, ribociclib.						

patients' quality of life, the panel agreed that it was reasonable to prescribe topical minoxidil 5% in patients treated with CDK4/6i. This consideration did not apply to alpha-reductase inhibitors, such as finasteride or dutasteride. These drugs, by blocking conversion of testosterone to dihydrotestosterone, increase testosterone levels, with the subsequent risk of also increasing oestrogen levels after conversion by the aromatase enzyme.

#### Take-home messages

- There is no specific management for other toxicities reported with palbociclib or ribociclib, such as stomatitis, nausea/vomiting, rash, increased lacrimation, dysgeusia, diarrhoea, etc., with the exception of avoiding DDIs when treatment for these toxicities are needed. Alopecia is a frequent event with CDK4/6i treatment due to prolonged ET,

direct toxicity on hair follicles or both. Recent data suggest that ET-related alopecia may improve with topical minoxidil 5%. No data exist on the efficacy of topical minoxidil on patients taking CDK4/6i but, considering the proven effect of alopecia on emotions and self-confidence of patients with breast cancer, the panel recommended its prescription, as the compound has no hormonal properties (unlike finasteride), and no DDIs are expected.

#### Collaborative module

This module addresses the risk of interaction between palbociclib/ribociclib and other drugs eventually used as concomitant or adjuvant therapies to CDK4/6i. It aims to provide a positive list of drugs that can be used safely in combination with

palbociclib or ribociclib for most of the more common concomitant conditions suffered by patients with MBC. Furthermore, oncologists are provided with an explanation as why some drugs are prohibited (or should be used with caution), as well as a recommendation about regime adjustments.

In all sections, the following colour scheme has been used to grade the relative risk of each interaction: (a) green: low risk; orange: caution should be exercised; red: high risk.

### *Antibiotics, antivirals and antifungal medications: recommendations from the Specialists in Infectious Diseases*

Patients with MBC often have some grade of immune suppression due to present or past CT, glucocorticoid treatment and, today, therapies with other drugs able to induce haematological toxicity, such as CDK 4/6i.

In pivotal trials, a slight increase in infection was observed when combining ET with palbociclib or ribociclib compared with ET + placebo. Only 3–6% of infections reported were considered G3/G4 (see also Table S6, Supplementary material, File 1).<sup>3–6,48,49,52</sup> Most common infectious conditions were urinary tract infections and pneumonia, as reported in the general population.

According to this data, no special anti-infective prophylaxis is needed in patients with breast cancer taking CDK4/6i, otherwise considered immunocompetent. This population must follow the data sheet management guidelines, including blood tests and dose interruptions/adjustments when required. However, prophylactic management of infectious diseases must be considered in special circumstances.

- **HIV-positive patients.** Patients who are known carriers of HIV were excluded from CDK4/6i trials, but there are no reasons to suspect that HIV patients will not benefit from these drugs or that they will have more severe toxicities provided that the HIV is under control with adequate treatment. In fact, a recent preclinical study has described a possible role for palbociclib in HIV treatment by blocking the HIV-1 reverse transcription,<sup>92</sup> which, if confirmed, may provide an additional reason to introduce palbociclib in those patients sharing both conditions (breast cancer and HIV

positivity). In all HIV+ patients for whom treatment with CDK4/6i is planned, close monitoring by the infectious disease specialist before and during treatment is mandatory. In patients with uncontrolled HIV infection, additional immune suppression using CDK4/6i could cause severe complications, and must be avoided until safety data supporting it has been obtained.

- **Glucocorticoid treatment.** Patients treated with glucocorticoids were not specifically excluded from pivotal trials with CDK4/6i, but in general this therapy was limited to low doses and/or a short period of time. Outside the clinical trial setting, patients receive long or more intensive glucocorticoid courses, so a higher level of immune suppression with concomitant CDK4/6i is anticipated. In this context, it is especially relevant to introduce chemoprophylaxis for *Pneumocystis jirovecii*. According to National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) guidelines, patients receiving over 20 mg of prednisone/day for more than 4 weeks (or an equivalent dose of other corticoids) should begin trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole (TMP/SMX) at prophylactic doses (800/160 mg twice a week, 800/160 mg daily or 400/80 mg daily).<sup>93</sup> TMP/SMX must be used with caution, particularly with ribociclib, when therapeutic doses are used, because concomitant CDK4/6i can increase bioavailability of TMP/SMX, therefore increasing the risk of medullar toxicity. However, at a prophylactic dosage, no DDIs are expected. Prophylactic TMP/SMX should also be considered in patients with prolonged lymphopenia, irrespective of treatment with corticoids, since they are also at risk of presenting with *P. jirovecii* pneumonia.
- **Chronic carriers of HBV.** There are no specific safety data for HBV carriers treated with palbociclib or ribociclib. In patients with breast cancer who are receiving CT, the prophylaxis of HBV reactivation has shown efficacy.<sup>94</sup> Although the introduction of lamivudine has been demonstrated to be useful in preventing HBV reactivation in this setting,<sup>95</sup> better results have been recently obtained with tenofovir and entecavir.<sup>96,97</sup> Based on these data, the authors recommended initiating prophylaxis treatment in chronic carrier patients of HBV infection (positive HBsAg or HBV DNA) when it is planned to treat them with

CDK4/6i. This recommendation also takes into account that no DDIs between tenofovir, entacavir or lamivudine and CDK 4/6i are expected.

According to the workshop's objectives, the panel elaborated a list of anti-infective agents categorized by risk of pharmacokinetic interactions and potential synergy for QTc prolongation (Table 8).

#### *Drugs for the prevention and treatment of digestive symptoms and antihistamine drugs*

Digestive toxicity is commonly associated with palbociclib or ribociclib treatment (see tables in educational module, "Reflecting on liver toxicity: Incidence and management. Who is at risk?" section and Supplementary material, File 1). In the PALOMA-2<sup>3</sup> and PALOMA-3 trials,<sup>6</sup> a similar proportion of all-grade nausea (35% and 32%, respectively), diarrhoea (26% and 25%, respectively), constipation (19% in both studies) and vomiting (15% and 17%, respectively) were described in the palbociclib arm. Moreover, 9% and 4% of women had dyspepsia in these studies. All these digestive toxicities were more frequent than in the corresponding control arm. However, almost all of them were reported as G1 or G2, and most did not require medical treatment. With ribociclib, and regarding all-grade toxicity, nausea (51%, 45% and 31%, respectively), diarrhoea (35%, 29% and 19%, respectively), vomiting (29%, 26% and 18%, respectively) and constipation (25%, 15% and 16%, respectively) were described in the MONALEESA-3 trial.<sup>4,49,52</sup> Almost all were G1/G2 toxicities, and some required pharmacological intervention.

Both the palbociclib and ribociclib studies<sup>3,4,6,49,52</sup> described an overall 17% of all-grade rash incidence, 14–17.8% (palbociclib) and 13–18% (ribociclib), most of them G1/G2, and sometimes requiring treatment with antihistamine drugs. All-grade pruritus has also been frequently reported in the MONALEESA trials, with incidences ranging between 9% and 19%, mostly considered to be G1/G2.

In this section, potential DDIs between palbociclib and ribociclib and common drugs used for treating digestive symptoms (i.e. antiemetics, prokinetics, antacids, gastric mucosal protective drugs, antidiarrhoeals and laxatives), together with antihistamine drugs have been reviewed (Table 9). As in previous sections, the drugs considered safe options are listed for all indications.

#### *Drugs for endocrine and cardiovascular disorders*

In this section, potential DDIs between available CDK4/6i and some of the most common drugs used in the treatment of dyslipidaemia, diabetes and cardiovascular disorders, including antiplatelet drugs and anticoagulants, were examined.

Regarding antihypertensive drugs (Table 10) and compounds used to treat congestive heart failure, most palbociclib and ribociclib DDIs occur *via* CYP3A4, with increased risk for ribociclib due to its pharmacokinetic properties (see "Drug metabolic pathways and membrane transporters: How to interpret drug-drug interactions with palbociclib and ribociclib?" section in the educational module). Angiotensin II receptor antagonists (excepting losartan), angiotensin-converting-enzyme inhibitors, beta blockers (excepting bisoprolol), potassium-sparing diuretics (excepting eplerenone) and torsemide are considered safe options. Other commonly used loop diuretics should be administered with caution due to their conditional risk of TdP. Calcium-channel blockers are major substrates for CYP3A4 and, at the same time, moderate inhibitors, hence, clinically relevant DDIs with palbociclib, and particularly with ribociclib, are expected and, subsequently, concomitant administration should be avoided. Losartan and eplerenone, as well as other major substrates for CYP3A4, are not recommended. Bisoprolol should also be avoided since, besides being a major substrate for CYP3A4, it has an NTI; its potential risk for TdP is being investigated.<sup>31</sup>

Regarding antidiabetic drugs (Table 11) some of the DDIs described with palbociclib and ribociclib result from competition for the membrane transporters. Therefore, biguanides (metformin) and some sodium-glucose cotransporter 2 (SGLT2) inhibitors (e.g. canagliflozin, capagliflozin) must be administered with caution if concomitantly used with these CDK4/6i; in these cases, glycaemia should be carefully monitored. Meglitinides and repaglinide, also SGLT2 inhibitors, should be avoided, as well as saxagliptin and linagliptin (dipeptidyl peptidase 4 inhibitors [DPP-4i]). The latter may also interact with palbociclib and ribociclib *via* membrane transporters but they are, first and foremost, major substrates of CYP3A4. By contrast, sulfonylureas, alpha-glucosidase inhibitors, glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonists and other DPP-4i, namely vildagliptin, alogliptin and sitagliptin, can be safely administered.



**Table 8.** Anti-infective agents categorized according to their potential risk for DDIs and QTc prolongation in combination with CDK4/6i.

Antimicrobial therapy	Drug	CYP3A4 Substrate	CYP3A4 Inhibitor	CYP3A4 Inducer	Membrane transporter substrate	TdP risk	Comments
Antibiotics	β-lactams	–	–	–	–	Not known	
	Prophylactic (low dose) trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole	–	–	–	–	Not known	
	Tetracyclines: Doxycycline <sup>1</sup> Minocycline <sup>1</sup>	– –	– –	– –	– –	Not known Not known	
	Fosfomycin <sup>1</sup>	–	–	–	–	Not known	Low risk of interaction with palbociclib and ribociclib. SAFE OPTIONS
	Linezolid <sup>1</sup>	–	–	–	–	Not known	
	Clindamycin	–	–	–	–	Not known	
	Glycopeptides: Teicoplanin <sup>1</sup> Vancomycin <sup>1</sup> Dalbavancin	– – – –	– – – –	– – – –	– – – –	Not known Not known Not known	
	Aminoglycosides Amikacin <sup>1</sup> Gentamicin <sup>1</sup>	– –	– –	– –	– –	Not known Not known	
	Daptomycin <sup>1</sup>	–	–	–	–	Not known	
	Trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole	Major (trimethoprim)	–	–	–	Not known	
	Macrolides: Azithromycin	Minor	–	–	–	known	
	Fluoroquinolones: Levofloxacin Moxifloxacin Norfloxacin Ofloxacin	– – – –	– – – –	– – – –	– – – –	Known Known Possible Possible	Cautions should be exercised
	Metronidazole	–	–	–	–	Conditional	
	Macrolides: Erythromycin Clarithromycin	Major Major	Moderate Strong	– –	gp-P –	Known Known	
	Rifampicin <sup>1</sup>	–	–	Strong	OATP1B1, gp-P	Not known	High risk of DDIs. Should be avoided
	Fluoroquinolones: Ciprofloxacin	–	Moderate-Weak	–	OAT3, gp-P	Known	

(Continued)

Table 8. (Continued)

Antimicrobial therapy	Drug	CYP3A4 Substrate	CYP3A4 Inhibitor	CYP3A4 Inducer	Membrane transporter substrate	TdP risk	Comments
Antitherpetic	Acyclovir <sup>1</sup>	-	-	-	-	Not known	Low risk of interaction with palbociclib and ribociclib. SAFE OPTIONS
	Famciclovir	-	-	-	-	Not known	
	Valacyclovir	-	-	-	-	Not known	
	Brivudine	-	-	-	-	Not known	
	Ganciclovir	-	-	-	-	Not known	
Flu	Valganciclovir	-	-	-	-	Not known	
	Oseltamivir <sup>1</sup>	-	-	-	-	Not known	Low risk of interaction with palbociclib and ribociclib. SAFE OPTIONS
HIV, hepatitis	Nucleoside analog reverse transcriptase inhibitors (lamivudine, abacavir, tenofovir)	-	-	-	gp-P (tenofovir)	Not known	Low risk of interaction with palbociclib and ribociclib. SAFE OPTIONS
		Minor (dolutegravir)	-	-	gp-P (dolutegravir)	Not known	
	Integrase inhibitors (dolutegravir, raltegravir)	-	-	-	-	-	
		-	-	-	-	-	
	Non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors: Nevirapine	Major	-	Weak	-	Not known	Caution should be exercised
	Protease inhibitors for HIV and HCV (atazanavir, darunavir, lopinavir, indinavir (usually administered in combination with ritonavir)	Major	Strong	-	gp-P (darunavir, ritonavir)	Not known	High risk; consider antiretroviral class switch
	Non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors: Efavirenz	Major	-	Moderate	-	Not known	

**Table 8.** (Continued)

Antimicrobial therapy	Drug	CYP3A4 Substrate	CYP3A4 Inhibitor	CYP3A4 Inducer	Membrane transporter substrate	TdP risk	Comments
Antifungal	Amphotericin B	–	–	–	–	Conditional <sup>3</sup>	Low risk of interaction with palbociclib and ribociclib, SAFE OPTIONS
	Echinocandins:						
	Caspofungin <sup>1</sup>	–	–	–	–	Not known	
	Anidulafungin	Minor	–	–	–	Not known	
	Micafungin <sup>1</sup>	–	–	–	–	Not known	
	Amphotericin B	–	–	–	–	Conditional <sup>3</sup>	Caution should be exercised <sup>3</sup>
	Fluconazole	–	Moderate	–	–	known	High risk of DDIs. Should be avoided
	Itraconazole	Major	Strong	–	–	Conditional	
	Isavuconazole <sup>1</sup>	Major	Moderate	–	–	–	
	Posaconazole	–	Strong	–	–	Conditional	
	Voriconazole	Minor	Strong	–	–	Conditional	
<p>Green: Low risk of interaction with palbociclib and ribociclib, SAFE OPTIONS. Orange: Caution should be exercised. Red: High risk of DDIs. Plasmatic concentrations of the CYP3A4 substrate could be increased (or decreased) when used concomitantly with a CYP3A4 inhibitor (or inducer) moderate or strong. TdP, Torsades de pointes; gp-P, P-glycoprotein; OATP1B1, organic anion transporter polypeptide; OAT3, organic anion transporter.</p> <p><sup>1</sup>Not classified risk QT. According to the source consulted (<a href="http://www.crediblemeds.org">www.crediblemeds.org</a>), the evidence available at this time did not result in a decision for it to be placed in any of the four QT risk categories.</p> <p><sup>2</sup>Ribociclib can increase concentration of trimethoprim, with bone marrow toxicity.</p> <p><sup>3</sup>Amphotericin B with conditional TdP risk, caution should be exercised in combination with Ribociclib.</p>							

**Table 9.** Categorization of drugs according to their risk of DDIs and QTc prolongation when used concomitantly with ribociclib or palbociclib.

Drug	CYP3A4 substrate	CYP3A4 inhibitor	CYP3A4 inducer	Membrane transporter substrate	TdP risk	Comments
Antiemetics						
Metoclopramide	–	–	–	–	Conditional	Low risk of interaction with palbociclib SAFE OPTIONS
Olanzapine	–	–	–	–	Conditional	
Palonosetron	Minor	–	–	–	Possible	
Granisetron	Minor	–	–	–	Possible	
Metoclopramide	–	–	–	–	Conditional	Caution should be exercised in combination with ribociclib
Olanzapine	–	–	–	–	Conditional	
Palonosetron	Minor	–	–	–	Possible	
Granisetron	Minor	–	–	–	Possible	
Rolapitant	Major	–	–	–	Not known	Caution should be exercised in combination with ribociclib or palbociclib
Fosaprepitant	Major	Weak	–	–	Not known	
Dexamethasone <sup>1</sup>	Major	–	Weak	gp-P	Not known	
Aprepitant	Major	Moderate	–	–	Not known	High risk of DDIs. Should be avoided the combination with ribociclib or palbociclib
Netupitant	Major	Moderate	–	–	Not known	
Ondansetron	Major	–	–	gp-P	Known	
Domperidone	Major	–	–	–	Known	
Antacids and gastric mucosal protective						
Ranitidine	–	–	–	gp-P, OCT2	Not known	Low risk of interaction with palbociclib and ribociclib SAFE OPTIONS
Famotidine <sup>2</sup>	–	–	–	OCT2	Conditional <sup>2</sup>	
Aluminum hydroxide	–	–	–	–	Not Known	
(separate administration of palbociclib or ribociclib from the administration of any antacids by at least 2 hours)						
Bismuth subsalicylate	–	–	–	–	Not known	Low risk of interaction with palbociclib and ribociclib SAFE OPTIONS
Zinc Acexamate	–	–	–	–	Not known	
Sucralfate	–	–	–	–	Not known	
Esomeprazole	Minor	–	–	–	Conditional	Low risk of interaction with palbociclib SAFE OPTIONS
Omeprazole	Minor	–	–	–	Conditional	
Pantoprazole	Minor	–	–	–	Conditional	
Esomeprazole	Minor	–	–	–	Conditional	Caution should be exercised in combination with ribociclib
Omeprazole	Minor	–	–	–	Conditional	
Pantoprazole	Minor	–	–	–	Conditional	
Lansoprazole	Major	–	–	–	Conditional	High risk of DDIs. Should be avoided the combination with ribociclib or palbociclib
Rabeprazole	Major	–	–	–	Conditional	



**Table 9.** (Continued)

Drug	CYP3A4 substrate	CYP3A4 inhibitor	CYP3A4 inducer	Membrane transporter substrate	TdP risk	Comments
Antidiarrheals						
Racecadotril	–	–	–	–	–	Low risk of interaction with palbociclib and ribociclib SAFE OPTIONS
Loperamide <sup>2</sup>	–	–	–	gp-P	Conditional <sup>2</sup>	
Prokinetics and laxative						
Lactulose	–	–	–	–	Not known	Low risk of interaction with palbociclib and ribociclib SAFE OPTIONS
Macrogol	–	–	–	–	Not known	
Magnesium Hydroxide	–	–	–	–	Not known	
Scopolamine -butylbromide	–	–	–	–	Not known	
Cinitapride	Major	–	–	–	Not known	High risk of DDIs. Should be avoided the combination with ribociclib or palbociclib
Naloxegol <sup>3</sup>	Major	–	–	gp-P	Not Known	
Antihistamines						
Dexchlorpheniramine	–	–	–	–	Not known	Low risk of interaction with palbociclib and ribociclib SAFE OPTIONS
Cetirizine <sup>4</sup>	Minor	–	–	gp-p	Not known <sup>4</sup>	
Loratadine <sup>4</sup>	Minor	–	–	gpP	Not known <sup>4</sup>	
Desloratadine <sup>4</sup>	Minor	–	–	gpP	Not known <sup>4</sup>	
Fexofenadine <sup>4</sup>	–	–	–	gpP	Not known <sup>4</sup>	
Diphenhydramine	–	–	–	OATP1B1/3	Conditional	Low risk of interaction with palbociclib SAFE OPTIONS
Promethazine	–	–	–	–	Possible	
Diphenhydramine	–	–	–	OATP1B1/3	Conditional	Caution should be exercised in combination with ribociclib
Promethazine	–	–	–	–	Possible	
Ebastine	Major	–	–	–	Not known	High risk of DDIs. Should be avoided the combination with ribociclib or palbociclib
Rupatadine <sup>4</sup>	Major	–	–	–	Not known <sup>4</sup>	
Green: Low risk of interaction with palbociclib and ribociclib, SAFE OPTIONS. Orange: Caution should be exercised. Red: High risk of DDIs. Plasmatic concentrations of the CYP3A4 substrate could be increased (or decreased) when used concomitantly with a CYP3A4 inhibitor (or inducer) moderate or strong. TdP,Torsades de pointes; gp-P, P-glycoprotein; OATP1B1, organic anion transporter polypeptide; OCT2, organic cation transporter. <sup>1</sup> According to the source consulted (www.crediblemeds.org), the drug is under active review for possible risk of QT prolongation and torsades de pointes. <sup>2</sup> Drug with conditional TdP risk, caution should be exercised in combination with Ribociclib. <sup>3</sup> If naloxegol cannot be changed when starting treatment with palbociclib or ribociclib, consider reducing the dose and closely monitoring for side effects. <sup>4</sup> Not classified risk QT. According to the source consulted (www.crediblemeds.org), the evidence available at this time did not result in a decision for it to be placed in any of the four QT risk categories.						

Green: Low risk of interaction with palbociclib and ribociclib, SAFE OPTIONS, Orange: Caution should be exercised. Red: High risk of DDIs, Plasmatic concentrations of the CYP3A4 substrate could be increased (or decreased) when used concomitantly with a CYP3A4 inhibitor (or inducer) moderate or strong. TdP, Torsades de pointes; gp-P, P-glycoprotein; OATP1B1, organic anion transporter polypeptide; OCT2, organic cation transporter.

<sup>1</sup>According to the source consulted ([www.crediblemeds.org](http://www.crediblemeds.org)), the drug is under active review for possible risk of QT prolongation and torsades de pointes.

<sup>2</sup>Drug with conditional TdP risk, caution should be exercised in combination with Ribociclib.

<sup>3</sup>If naloxegol cannot be changed when starting treatment with palbociclib or ribociclib, consider reducing the dose and closely monitoring for side effects.

<sup>4</sup>Not classified risk QT. According to the source consulted ([www.crediblemeds.org](http://www.crediblemeds.org)), the evidence available at this time did not result in a decision for it to be placed in any of the four QT risk categories.

**Table 10.** Drugs for treatment of hypertension and congestive heart failure: Categorization according to their risk of DDIs and QTc prolongation when used concomitantly with ribociclib and palbociclib.

Antihypertensives	CYP3A4 Substrate	CYP3A4 Inhibitor	CYP3A4 Inducer	Membrane transporter substrate	TdP risk	Comments
<u>ARA-II antagonists</u>						
Candesartan	–	–	–	–	Not Known	Low risk of interaction with palbociclib and ribociclib SAFE OPTIONS
Eprosartan	–	–	–	–	Not Known	
Irbesartan	–	–	–	–	Not Known	
Olmesartan	–	–	–	–	Not Known	
Telmisartan	–	–	–	–	Not Known	
Valsartan	–	–	–	–	Not Known	
<u>ACE inhibitors</u>						
Enalapril	–	–	–	–	Not known	Low risk of interaction with palbociclib and ribociclib SAFE OPTIONS
Captopril	–	–	–	–	Not Known	
Fosinopril	–	–	–	–	Not Known	
Ramipril	–	–	–	–	Not Known	
Quinapril	–	–	–	–	Not Known	
<u>Beta blockers</u>						
Atenolol	–	–	–	–	Not Known	Low risk of interaction with palbociclib and ribociclib SAFE OPTIONS
Metoprolol	–	–	–	–	Not Known	
Nadolol	–	–	–	–	Not Known	
Pindolol	–	–	–	–	Not Known	
Labetalol	–	–	–	–	Not Known	
Propranolol	Minor	–	–	–	Not Known	
Carvedilol	Minor	–	–	–	Not Known	
<u>Calcium channel blockers:</u>						Low risk of interaction with palbociclib and ribociclib SAFE OPTIONS
<b>Dihydropyridines</b>						
Clevidipine	–	–	–	–	Not Known	
<u>Diuretics:</u>						
<b>Potassium sparing diuretics:</b>						Low risk of interaction with palbociclib and ribociclib SAFE OPTIONS
Amiloride	–	–	–	–	Not known	
Triamterene	–	–	–	–	Not known	
Spironolactone	–	–	–	–	Not known	
<u>Diuretics:</u>						
<b>Loop diuretics</b>						Low risk of interaction with <b>palbociclib</b> SAFE OPTIONS
Torsemide	–	–	–	OATP1B1	Conditional	
Furosemide	–	–	–	OAT3	Conditional	
Hydrochlorothiazide	–	–	–	–	Conditional	
Indapamide	–	–	–	–	Conditional	
<u>Diuretics:</u>						
<b>Loop diuretics</b>						Caution should be exercised in combination with <b>ribociclib</b>
Torsemide	–	–	–	OATP1B1	Conditional	
Furosemide	–	–	–	OAT3	Conditional	
Hydrochlorothiazide	–	–	–	–	Conditional	
Indapamide	–	–	–	–	Conditional	
<u>ARA- II antagonists:</u>						
Losartan	Major, NTI	–	–	–	Not known	High risk of DDIs. Should be avoided the combination with ribociclib or palbociclib

**Table 10.** (Continued)

Antihypertensives	CYP3A4 Substrate	CYP3A4 Inhibitor	CYP3A4 Inducer	Membrane transporter substrate	TdP risk	Comments
Potassium sparing diuretics: Eplerenone	Major, sensitive	–	–	–	Not known	High risk of DDIs. Should be avoided the combination with ribociclib or palbociclib
Beta blockers: Bisopropol <sup>1</sup>	Major, NTI	–	–	–	Not known	High risk of DDIs. Should be avoided the combination with ribociclib or palbociclib
Calcium channel blockers: <b>Dihydropyridines</b>						
Amlodipine	Major	–	–	–	Not Known	High risk of DDIs. Should be avoided the combination with ribociclib or palbociclib
Barnidipine	Major	–	–	–	Not Known	
Felodipine	Major	–	–	–	Not Known	
Lacidipine	Major	–	–	–	Not Known	
Lercadipine	Major	–	–	–	Not Known	
Manidipine	Major	–	–	–	Not Known	
Nifedipine	Major	Moderate	–	–	Not Known	
Nimodipine	Major	–	–	–	Not Known	
Nisoldipine	Major	–	–	–	Not Known	
Nitrendipine	Major	–	–	–	Not Known	
Nicardipine	Major	Moderate	–	–	Possible	
<b>Non dihydropyridines:</b>						
Verapamil	Major	Moderate	–	gp-P	Not known	
Diltiazem	Major	–	–	gp-P	Not Known	

Green: Low risk of interaction with palbociclib and ribociclib, SAFE OPTIONS. Orange: Caution should be exercised. Red: High risk of DDIs. Plasmatic concentrations of the CYP3A4 substrate could be increased (or decreased) when used concomitantly with a CYP3A4 inhibitor (or inducer) moderate or strong. ARA-II: angiotensin II receptor blockers; ACE inhibitor: angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors NTI: narrow therapeutic index. TdP, Torsades de pointes; gp-P, P-glycoprotein; OATP1B1, organic anion transporter polypeptide; OAT3, organic anion transporter. <sup>1</sup>Not classified risk QT. According to the source consulted (www.crediblemeds.org), the evidence available at this time did not result in a decision for it to be placed in any of the four QT risk categories.

Palbociclib and ribociclib can interact with some statins *via* time-dependent inhibition of CYP3A4, in particular with simvastatin and atorvastatin (Table 12). Therefore, side effects and response to both drugs should be closely monitored if concomitantly used. One case of fatal rhabdomyolysis after initiation of palbociclib-fulvestrant initiation in a woman receiving atorvastatin has been reported.<sup>31</sup> Safer alternatives are pitavastatin, rosuvastatin or pravastatin.

Finally, most antiplatelet and anticoagulant drugs do not have relevant DDIs with palbociclib and ribociclib (Table 13). The few DDIs described are metabolic in nature, *via* CYP3A4 metabolism or membrane transporters. Exceptionally, cilostazol, an antiplatelet

drug, has known TdP risk, hence it is not recommended and should be particularly avoided with ribociclib.

### *Analgesics and opioids*

Pain control represents one of the greatest challenges in patients with cancer. It is one of the most common symptoms associated with cancer, affecting up to 64% of patients with advanced disease.<sup>99</sup> According to the International Association for the Study of Pain, pain prevalence in breast cancer varies from 40% to 89%.<sup>100</sup> When prescribing analgesics, side effects and DDIs with other medications must be taken into account. Therapies for pain must be integrated into the patient's oncological management.<sup>101</sup>

**Table 11.** Drugs for treatment of diabetes: Categorization according to their risk of DDIs and QTc prolongation when used concomitantly with ribociclib and palbociclib.

Antidiabetics	CYP3A4 Substrate	CYP3A4 Inhibitor	CYP3A4 Inducer	Membrane transporter substrate	TdP risk	Comments
<b>Sulfonylureas:</b>						
Glicazide	–	–	–	OATP1B1	Not known	
Glibenclamide	–	–	–	OATP1B3	Not known	
Glisentide	–	–	–	–	Not known	
Glipizide	–	–	–	OATP1B3	Not known	
Gliquidone	–	–	–	–	Not known	
<b>Alfa glycosidase inhibitors:</b>						
Ascarbose	–	–	–	–	Not known	
Miglitol	–	–	–	–	Not known	
<b>GLP-1:</b>						Low risk of interaction with palbociclib and ribociclib SAFE OPTIONS
Albiglutide	–	–	–	–	Not known	
Dulaglutide	–	–	–	–	Not known	
Exenatide	–	–	–	–	Not known	
Liraglutide	–	–	–	–	Not known	
lixisenatide	–	–	–	–	Not known	
<b>DPP-4 inhibitor:</b>						
Vildagliptin	–	–	–	–	Not known	
Alogliptin	Minor	–	–	–	Not known	
Sitagliptin	–	–	–	gp-P	Not known	
<b>SGLT2 inhibitor:</b>						
Canagliflozin	Minor	–	–	gp-P	Not known	
Dapagliflozin	–	–	–	gp-P	Not known	
<b>Biguanides:</b>						
Metformin	–	–	–	OCT2, OCT1, MATE 1/2	Not known	Caution should be exercised in combination with ribociclib or palbociclib
<b>Meglitinides:</b>						
Repaglinide	Major	–	–	OATP1B1/1B3	Not known	High risk of DDIs. Should be avoided the combination with ribociclib or palbociclib
<b>DPP-4 inhibitor:</b>						
Saxagliptin	Major	–	–	gp-P	Not known	
Linagliptin	Major	–	–	gp-P	Not known	

Green: Low risk of interaction with palbociclib and ribociclib, SAFE OPTIONS. Orange: Caution should be exercised. Red: High risk of DDIs. Plasmatic concentrations of the CYP3A4 substrate could be increased (or decreased) when used concomitantly with a CYP3A4 inhibitor (or inducer) moderate or strong. GLP-1: Glucagonlike-peptide 1; SGLT2: Sodium -glucosecotransporter 2; DPP-4: dipeptidylpeptidase IV; TdP,Torsades de pointes; gp-P, P-glycoprotein; OATP1B1, organic anion transporter polypeptide; OCT2, OCT1 organic cation transporter 1 and 2; MATE 1/2, multidrug and toxin extrusion 1 and 2

According to the PALOMA-1 trial pain assessment, the addition of palbociclib to the letrozole treatment had no impact on pain control, although results were not adjusted for the concomitant use of opioids and other analgesic medications.<sup>102</sup> In the MONALEESA-2 study, a trend was observed favouring ribociclib + letrozole for pain reduction.<sup>103</sup>

Taking into account a potential DDI with palbociclib and ribociclib, the metabolism profile and QTc-prolongation risk of the most frequently used drugs for pain control were reviewed and classified by drug interaction risk potential (see Tables 14–16 for non-opioid analgesics, opioid analgesics and adjuvants/anti-convulsants, respectively).



**Table 12.** Lipid-lowering drugs categorized according to their risk of DDIs and QTc prolongation when used concomitantly with ribociclib and palbociclib.

Lipid-lowering	CYP3A4 Substrate	CYP3A4 Inhibitor	CYP3A4 Inducer	Membrane transporter substrate	TdP risk	Comments
Statins: Pitavastatin <sup>1</sup>	–	–	–	OATP1B1/1B3	Not known	Low risk of interaction with palbociclib and ribociclib. SAFE OPTIONS
Fibrates: Fenofibrate <sup>1</sup>	–	–	–	–	Not known	
Gemfibrozil	Minor	–	–	–	Not known	
Statins: Fluvastatin	Minor	–	–	OATP1B1/1B3	Not known	Caution should be exercised in combination with ribociclib or palbociclib
Pravastatin <sup>1</sup>	Minor	–	–	OATP1B1/1B3, OAT1/OAT3	Not Known	
Rosuvastatin <sup>1</sup>	Minor	–	–	OATP1B1/1B3, BCRP	Not known	
Statins: Simvastatin <sup>1</sup>	Major/ sensitive	–	–	OATP1B1/1B3	Not known	High risk of DDIs. Should be avoided the combination with ribociclib or palbociclib
Atorvastatin	Major/moderate sensitive	–	–	OATP1B1/1B3, gp-P	Not known	

Green: Low risk of interaction with palbociclib and ribociclib, SAFE OPTIONS. Orange: Caution should be exercised. Red: High risk of DDIs. Plasmatic concentrations of the CYP3A4 substrate could be increased (or decreased) when used concomitantly with a CYP3A4 inhibitor (or inducer) moderate or strong. TdP, Torsades de pointes; gp-P, P-glycoprotein; OATP1B1/3, organic anion transporter polypeptide; OAT1/3, organic anion transporter 1 and 3; OCT2/1 organic cation transporter 1 and 2; BCRP, breast cancer resistance protein.

<sup>1</sup>According to the source consulted ([www.crediblemeds.org](http://www.crediblemeds.org)), the drug is under active review for possible risk of QT prolongation and torsades de pointes.

### Antidepressants and antipsychotics

The risk of concomitant treatments with palbociclib/ribociclib and antidepressants, antipsychotic, and anxiolytic/hypnotic drugs is summarized in Tables 17–19, respectively.

### Complementary alternative medicine

A large and not well-known proportion of patients with breast cancer use alternative and complementary medicine. There are reports of prevalence of use in up to 87% of patients.<sup>108,109</sup>

Some alternative and complementary preparations have shown efficacy in preclinical studies, but have not demonstrated relevant anticancer effects in the clinical setting. However, patients actually use these preparations and some are reluctant to abandon them when beginning CDK4/6i therapy.

Overall, there is scarce information about potential DDIs with these complementary compounds.

There are huge amounts of these formulations, so a comprehensive review of all of them was not possible. The most used alternative preparations in our immediate environment were addressed at the workshop. The most relevant conclusions are shown in Table 20.

An important consideration is that there are many different formulations, doses, schemes and routes of administration for these drugs or foods, making it impossible, in many cases, to set forth general recommendations by type of product. For example, green tea extract can inhibit CYP3A4 in a range that varies from 5.6% to 89.9%. In this case, taking a green tea infusion some days will not have any relevant risk for CDK4/6i-treated patients, but those treated with Natrol™ 500 mg,<sup>108</sup> will be at high risk of enhanced CDK4/6i toxicity. Treatments affected by this important consideration are accompanied with the statement ‘Use with caution’ in Table 20, and patients should be advised

**Table 13.** Antithrombotic drugs categorized according to their risk of DDIs and QTc prolongation when used concomitantly with ribociclib and palbociclib.

Drug	CYP3A4 Substrate	CYP3A4 Inhibitor	CYP3A4 Inducer	Membrane transporter substrate	TdP risk	Comments
<b>Antiplatelet</b>						
Acetylsalicylic acid	–	–	–	–	Not Known	Low risk of interaction with palbociclib and ribociclib SAFE OPTIONS
Clopidogrel <sup>1</sup>	Minor	–	–	–	Not Known	
Epoprostenol sodium	–	–	–	–	Not Known	
Eptifibatide	–	–	–	–	Not Known	
Iloprost	–	–	–	–	Not Known	
Tirofiban	–	–	–	–	Not Known	
Triflusal	–	–	–	–	Not Known	
Dipyridamole	–	–	–	–	Not Known	
Abciximab	–	–	–	–	Not Known	
Selexipag	Minor	–	–	OATP1B1, OATP1B3, P-gp, BCRP	Not Known	Caution should be exercised in combination with ribociclib or palbociclib
Ticlopidine	Major	–	–	–	Not Known	High risk of DDIs. Should be avoided the combination with ribociclib or palbociclib
Prasugrel	Major <sup>3</sup>	–	–	–	Not Known	
Ticagrelor <sup>2</sup>	Major Sensitive /NTI	weak	–	P-gp	Not Known	
Cilostazol	Major	weak	–	–	Known	

Table 13. (Continued)

Drug	CYP3A4 Substrate	CYP3A4 Inhibitor	CYP3A4 Inducer	Membrane transporter substrate	TdP risk	Comments
<b>Anticoagulants</b>						
Heparin and low molecular weight heparin	–	–	–	–	Not Known	Low risk of interaction with palbociclib and ribociclib SAFE OPTIONS
Acenocoumarol <sup>1</sup>	–	–	–	–	Not Known	
Warfarin <sup>2</sup>	Minor	–	–	–	Not Known	
Argatroban	–	–	–	–	Not Known	
Bivalirudin	–	–	–	–	Not Known	
Dabigatran <sup>2</sup>	–	–	–	P-gp	Not Known	Caution should be exercised in combination with ribociclib or palbociclib
Edoxaban	Minor	–	–	P-gp	Not Known	
Apixaban	Major	–	–	P-gp, BCRP	Not Known	High risk of DDIs. Should be avoided the combination with ribociclib or palbociclib
Rivaroxaban	Major <sup>4</sup>	–	–	P-gp, BCRP	Not Known	

Green: Low risk of interaction with palbociclib and ribociclib, SAFE OPTIONS, Orange: Caution should be exercised. Red: High risk of DDIs, Plasmatic concentrations of the CYP3A4 substrate could be increased (or decreased) when used concomitantly with a CYP3A4 inhibitor (or inducer) moderate or strong, NTI: narrow therapeutic index. TdP, Torsades de pointes; gp-P, P-glycoprotein; OATP1B1/3, organic anion transporter polypeptide; BCRP, breast cancer resistance protein.

<sup>1</sup>Not classified risk QT. According to the source consulted ([www.crediblemeds.org](http://www.crediblemeds.org)), the evidence available at this time did not result in a decision for it to be placed in any of the four QT risk categories.

<sup>2</sup>According to the source consulted ([www.crediblemeds.org](http://www.crediblemeds.org)), the drug is under active review for possible risk of QT prolongation and torsades de pointes.

<sup>3</sup>Prasugrel is a pro-drug which is converted to the active metabolite primarily by CYP3A4 and CYP2B6 and to a lesser extent by CYP2C9 and CYP2C19.

<sup>4</sup>Rivaroxaban is moderate sensitive substrate [98].

**Table 14.** Non-opioid analgesics categorized according to their risk for DDIs and QTc prolongation when used concomitantly with ribociclib or palbociclib.

Non-opioid analgesics	CYP3A4 Substrate	CYP3A4 Inhibitor	CYP3A4 Inducer	Membrane transporter substrate	TdP risk[31]	Comments
AAS <sup>1</sup>	–	–	–	–	Not known	Low risk of interaction with palbociclib and ribociclib SAFE OPTIONS
Metamizole	–	–	–	–	Not known	
Aceclofenac	–	–	–	–	Not known	
Indomethacin	–	–	–	–	Not known	
Ketorolac	–	–	–	–	Not known	
Piroxicam <sup>1</sup>	–	–	–	–	Not known	
Tenoxicam	–	–	–	–	Not known	
Dexketoprofen	–	–	–	–	Not known	
Flurbiprofen	–	–	–	–	Not known	
Ibuprofen <sup>1,2</sup>	–	–	–	–	Not known	
Sulindac	–	–	–	–	Not known	
Naproxen <sup>1,3</sup>	–	–	–	–	Not known	
Mephenamicacid	–	–	–	–	Not known	
Acetaminophen <sup>2</sup>	Minor	–	–	–	Not known	
Diclofenac	Minor	–	–	–	Not known	
Meloxicam	Minor	–	–	–	Not known	
Celecoxib <sup>2</sup>	Minor	–	–	–	Not known	
Etoricoxib	minor	–	–	–	Not known	
Parecoxib	Major	–	–	–	Not known	Caution should be exercised in combination with ribociclib or palbociclib
Ergotamine	Major, NTI	–	–	–	Not known	High risk of DDIs. Should be avoided the combination with ribociclib or palbociclib
Dihydro-ergotamine		–	–	–	Not known	

Green: Low risk of interaction with palbociclib and ribociclib, SAFE OPTIONS. Orange: Caution should be exercised. Red: High risk: Plasmatic concentrations of the substrate could be increased when used concomitantly with a CYP3A4 inhibitor, such as palbociclib (weak) or ribociclib (moderate-potent). Risk of increased toxicity. NTI: narrow therapeutic index

<sup>1</sup>It can inhibit MRP-2 and MRP-4 renal transporters. Interaction of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs with multidrug resistance protein (MRP) 2/ABCC2- and MRP4/ABCC4-mediated methotrexate transport [104].

<sup>2</sup>Not classified risk QT. According to the source consulted ([www.crediblemeds.org](http://www.crediblemeds.org)), the evidence available at this time did not result in a decision for it to be placed in any of the four QT risk categories.

<sup>3</sup>According to the source consulted ([www.crediblemeds.org](http://www.crediblemeds.org)), the drug is under active review for possible risk of QT prolongation and torsades de pointes.

**Table 15.** Opioid analgesics categorized according to their risk for DDIs and QTc prolongation when used concomitantly with ribociclib or palbociclib.

Opioid analgesics	CYP3A4 Substrate	CYP3A4 Inhibitor	CYP3A4 Inducer	Membrane transporter substrate	TdP risk	Comments
Morphine	–	–	–	P-gp*	Not known	Low risk of interaction with palbociclib and ribociclib SAFE OPTIONS
Hydromorphone	–	–	–	–	Not known	
Tapentadol	–	–	–	–	Not known	
Codeine	Minor	–	–	–	Not known	
Tramadol	Major	–	–	–	Possible	Caution: risk of increased toxicity of the substrate
Buprenorphine	Major	–	–	–	Possible	
Oxycodone	Major	–	–	–	Not known	



**Table 15.** (Continued)

Opioid analgesics	CYP3A4 Substrate	CYP3A4 Inhibitor	CYP3A4 Inducer	Membrane transporter substrate	TdP risk	Comments
Methadone Fentanyl <sup>‡</sup>	Major Major NTI	– –	– –	– –	Known risk <sup>\$</sup> Not known	High risk of DDIs. Should be avoided the combination with ribociclib or palbociclib

Green: Low risk of interaction with palbociclib and ribociclib, SAFE OPTIONS. Orange: Caution should be exercised. Red: High risk: Plasmatic concentrations of the substrate could be increased when used concomitantly with a CYP3A4 inhibitor, such as palbociclib (weak) or ribociclib (moderate-potent). Risk of increased toxicity. NTI: narrow therapeutic index.

\**In vitro* data suggest that palbociclib and ribociclib may inhibit P-glycoprotein (P-gp) and that inhibition may increase exposition to substrates, but there is no *in vivo* evidence of this interaction.

<sup>\$</sup>QTc interval prolongation risk of the CYP3A4 substrate can be increased as a consequence of the metabolic inhibition (substrate accumulation).

<sup>‡</sup>If fentanyl cannot be changed when starting treatment with palbociclib or ribociclib, consider reducing the dose and closely monitoring for side effects.

**Table 16.** Adjuvants and anticonvulsants categorized according to their risk for DDIs and QTc prolongation when used concomitantly with ribociclib or palbociclib.

Adjuvants and anticonvulsants	CYP3A4 Substrate	CYP3A4 Inhibitor	CYP3A4 Inducer	Membrane transporter substrate	TdP risk	Comments
Pregabalin <sup>1</sup>	–	–	–	–	Not known	Low risk of interaction with palbociclib and ribociclib SAFE OPTIONS
Gabapentin <sup>1</sup>	–	–	–	–	Not known	
Levetiracetam <sup>1</sup>	–	–	–	–	Not known	
Lamotrigine <sup>1</sup>	–	–	–	–	Not known	
Topiramate <sup>1</sup>	–	–	–	–	Not known	
Baclofen <sup>1</sup>	–	–	–	–	Not known	
Clonidine <sup>1</sup>	–	–	–	–	Not known	
Octreotide <sup>1</sup>	–	–	–	–	Not known	
Alendronate <sup>1</sup>	–	–	–	–	Not known	
Zoledronate	–	–	–	–	Not known	
Denosumab	–	–	–	–	Not known	
Lacosamide <sup>1</sup>	Minor	–	–	–	Not known	Caution should be exercised in combination with ribociclib or palbociclib
Valproic acid <sup>1</sup>	Minor	–	–	–	Not known	
Prednisone <sup>2</sup>	Minor	–	–	–	Not known	
Methylprednisolone <sup>2</sup>	Minor	–	–	–	Not known	
Hydrocortisone	Minor	–	–	P-gp	Not known	
Dextromethorphan	Minor	–	–	–	Not known	
Dexamethasone	Major	–	Weak <sup>3</sup>	P-gp	Not known	
Zonisamide	Major	–	–	–	Not known	
Oxcarbazepine	–	–	Weak	–	Not known	
Ketamine	Major	–	–	–	Not known	
Carbamazepine	Major	–	Strong	–	Not known	High risk of DDIs. Should be avoided the combination with ribociclib or palbociclib
Phenobarbital	–	–	Strong	–	Not known	
Phenytoin	Minor	–	Strong	–	Not known	

Green: Low risk of interaction with palbociclib and ribociclib, SAFE OPTIONS. Orange: Caution should be exercised. Red: High risk of DDIs. Plasmatic concentrations of the CYP3A4 substrate (palbociclib or ribociclib) could be decreased when used concomitantly with a CYP3A4 inducer moderate or strong. TdP, Torsades de pointes; gp-P, P-glycoprotein.

<sup>1</sup>Not classified risk QT. According to the source consulted ([www.crediblemeds.org](http://www.crediblemeds.org)), the evidence available at this time did not result in a decision for it to be placed in any of the four QT risk categories.

<sup>2</sup>According to the source consulted ([www.crediblemeds.org](http://www.crediblemeds.org)), the drug is under active review for possible risk of QT prolongation and torsades de pointes

<sup>3</sup>Dexamethasone is a CYP3A4 inducer weak-moderate. Risk of decreasing levels of palbociclib or ribociclib by metabolism induction

**Table 17.** Antidepressants categorized according to their safety as concomitant treatment with palbociclib and ribociclib.

Antidepressants	CYP3A4 Substrate	CYP3A4 Inhibitor	CYP3A4 Inducer	Membrane transporter substrate	TdP risk	Comments
Duloxetine <sup>1</sup>	–	–	–	–	Not known	Low risk of interaction with palbociclib and ribociclib SAFE OPTIONS
Desvenlafaxine Vortioxetine <sup>2</sup>	Minor Minor	– –	– –	– –	Not known Not known	
Paroxetine <sup>1</sup>	–	–	–	–	Conditional	Caution should be exercised in combination with ribociclib or palbociclib
Sertraline <sup>1</sup> Fluoxetine <sup>1,3</sup>	Minor Minor	– –	– –	– –	Conditional Conditional	
Trazodone	Major	–	–	–	Conditional	High risk of DDIs. Should be avoided the combination with ribociclib or palbociclib
Mirtazapine	Major	–	–	–	Possible	
Venlafaxine	Major	–	–	–	Possible	
Citalopram Escitalopram	Major, NTI Major, NTI	– –	– –	– –	Known Known	

Green: Low risk of interaction with palbociclib and ribociclib, SAFE OPTIONS. Orange: Caution should be exercised. Red: High risk: Plasmatic concentrations of the substrate could be increased when used concomitantly with a CYP3A4 inhibitor, such as palbociclib (weak) or ribociclib (moderate-potent). Risk of increased toxicity. NTI, narrow therapeutic index; SPC, Summary of Product Characteristics; TdP, torsades de pointes.

<sup>1</sup>Fluoxetine and paroxetine are strong CYP2D6 inhibitors; duloxetine is moderate CYP2D6 inhibitors; and sertraline is a weak CYP2D6 inhibitor. Concomitant use with tamoxifen should be avoided.

<sup>2</sup>Controversial data. The Summary of Product Characteristics [105] and other authors [106] categorize Vortioxetine as a major substrate of CYP2D6 and a minor substrate of CYP3A4. For Uptodate® [107], vortioxetine is a major substrate for CYP2D6 and CYP3A4.

<sup>3</sup>Fluoxetine has a longer half-life.

**Table 18.** Antipsychotic drugs categorized according to their safety as concomitant treatment with palbociclib and ribociclib.

Antipsychotic	CYP3A4 Substrate	CYP3A4 Inhibitor	CYP3A4 Inducer	Membrane transporter substrate	TdP risk	Comments
Amisulpride <sup>1</sup> Olanzapine <sup>1</sup>	– –	– –	– –	– –	Conditional Conditional	Low risk of interaction with <b>palbociclib</b> SAFE OPTIONS
Amisulpride <sup>1</sup> Olanzapine <sup>1</sup>	– –	– –	– –	– –	Conditional Conditional	Caution should be exercised in combination with <b>ribociclib</b>
Paliperidone	–	–	–	–	Possible	Caution should be exercised in combination with ribociclib or palbociclib
Risperidone	Minor	–	–	–	Possible	
Asenapine	Minor	–	–	–	Possible	
Perphenazine Clozapine	Minor Minor	– –	– –	– –	Possible Possible	
Quetiapine <sup>2</sup>	Major NTI	–	–	–	Conditional	

**Table 18.** (Continued)

Antipsychotic	CYP3A4 Substrate	CYP3A4 Inhibitor	CYP3A4 Inducer	Membrane transporter substrate	TdP risk	Comments
Sulpiride	–	–	–	–	Known	High risk of DDIs. Should be avoided the combination with ribociclib or palbociclib
Chlorpromazine	Minor	–	–	–	Known	
levomepromazine	Minor	–	–	–	Known	
Ziprasidone	Minor	Moderate	–	–	Conditional	
Aripiprazole	Major	–	–	–	Possible	
Haloperidol	Major	–	–	–	Known	
Pimozide	Major NTI	–	–	–	Conditional	

Green: Low risk of interaction with palbociclib and ribociclib, SAFE OPTIONS. Orange: Caution should be exercised. Red: High risk: Plasmatic concentrations of the substrate could be increased when used concomitantly with a CYP3A4 inhibitor, such as palbociclib (weak) or ribociclib (moderate-potent). Risk of increased toxicity. NTI, narrow therapeutic index; TdP, torsades de pointes.

<sup>1</sup>Amisulpride and olanzapine are associated with Conditional Risk of TdP, but this risk is dose-dependent. Both drugs are probably safe at a therapeutic dose.

<sup>2</sup>Quetiapine is mainly prescribed for elderly patients at low doses as anxiolytic.

**Table 19.** Anxiolytics and hypnotics categorized according to their safety as concomitant treatment with palbociclib and ribociclib.

Anxiolytics and hypnotics	CYP3A4 Substrate	CYP3A4 Inhibitor	CYP3A4 Inducer	Membrane transporter substrate	TdPrisk	Comments
Lorazepam <sup>1</sup>	–	–	–	–	Not known	Low risk of interaction with palbociclib and ribociclib SAFE OPTIONS
Lormetazepam <sup>1</sup>	–	–	–	–	Not known	
Clotiazepam <sup>1</sup>	–	–	–	–	Not known	
Bromazepam <sup>1</sup>	Minor	–	–	–	Not known	
Clobazam	Minor	–	Weak	–	Not known	
Diazepam <sup>1</sup>	Major	–	–	–	Not known	Caution should be exercised in combination with ribociclib or palbociclib
Clorazepate <sup>1</sup>	Major	–	–	–	Not known	
Clonazepam <sup>1</sup>	Major	–	–	–	Not known	
Midazolam <sup>1</sup>	Major	–	–	–	Not known	
Flurazepam <sup>1</sup>	Major	–	–	–	Not known	
Alprazolam <sup>1</sup>	Major	Weak	–	–	Not known	
Zolpidem <sup>1</sup>	Major	–	–	–	Not known	
Zopiclone <sup>1</sup>	Major	–	–	–	Not known	

Green: Low risk of interaction with palbociclib and ribociclib, SAFE OPTIONS. Orange: Caution should be exercised. TdP, Torsades de pointes.

<sup>1</sup>Not classified risk QT. According to the source consulted ([www.crediblemeds.org](http://www.crediblemeds.org)), the evidence available at this time did not result in a decision for it to be placed in any of the four QT risk categories.

**Table 20.** Complementary and alternative medicine including herbal products.

CAM	CYP3A4 Substrate	CYP3A4 Inhibitor	CYP3A4 Inducer	Membrane transporter substrate	TdP risk	Comments
Aloe Vera	-	Yes	-	-	Not known	
Graviola <sup>1</sup> or Guanabana (Annona Muricata)	-	-	-	-	Not known	
Homeopathy	-	-	-	-	Not known	
Insulin Potentiation Therapy	-	-	-	-	Not known	Low risk of interaction with palbociclib and ribociclib SAFE OPTIONS
Vitamin C	-	-	-	-	Not known	
Scorpion Venom	-	-	-	-	Not known	
Mate	-	-	-	-	Not known	
Maitake/Shiitake	-	-	-	-	Not known	
Selenium	-	-	-	-	Not known	
Ginkgo Biloba <sup>1</sup>	-	Possible, not well known	-	-	Not known	Use with caution
Ginseng	-	Yes, moderate	-	-	Not known	Use with caution
Curcuma	-	Yes, moderate at high doses	-	-	Not known	Use with caution, low dose can be safe
Green tea extract	-	Yes, mild to strong, depending on source	-	-	Not known	Some brands can produce strong inhibition and should be avoided [110]
Reishi	-	Yes, depending on dose	-	-	Not known	Use with caution [111]
Roobos	-	-	Yes	-	Not known	Use with caution [112]
Ukrain	-	-	-	-	Not known	Use with caution, additional hematological side effects [113]
Cat's Claw	-	Yes; moderate-strong	-	-	Not known	
Cimifuga racemosa <sup>2</sup>	-	Possible, not well known	-	-	Not known	High risk of DDIs. Should be avoided the combination with ribociclib or palbociclib.
Grapefruit juice	-	Yes, moderate	-	-	Not known	
Pomegranate	-	-	-	-	Not known	
St. John's wort (Hypericum perforatum)	-	-	Yes, moderate	-	Not known	

CAM, complementary and alternative medicines. Green: Low risk of interaction with palbociclib and ribociclib, SAFE OPTIONS. Orange: Caution should be exercised. Red: High risk: Plasmatic concentrations of the substrate (palbociclib or ribociclib) could be increased when used concomitantly with a CYP3A4 inhibitor or decreased when used concomitantly with a CYP3A4 inducer. TdP, Torsades de pointes; gp-P, P-glycoprotein

<sup>1</sup>Graviola, ginkgo biloba, inhibit P-gp and may affect the metabolism of substrate drugs

<sup>2</sup>Do not use; also, possible estrogenic effect.



to avoid them. If, despite this recommendation, a patient still wants to take it, a careful evaluation of the dosage is needed before prescribing palbociclib or ribociclib.

Preparations in green in Table 20 do not show an important risk of drug interaction, but are not necessarily safe or a good option for cancer treatment. Being classified as a safe preparation only implies a low risk of interaction.

## Conclusion

The Spanish SOLTI-promoted workshop entitled 'CDK4/6 Inhibitors in Breast Cancer: Consensus Workshop on the Management of Concomitant Medication' gathered professionals from different specialties to address key questions related to the management of palbociclib and ribociclib, the two CDK4/6 inhibitors approved in Spain. The issues raised in this 1-day meeting included a comprehensive review of some selected toxicities and the mechanisms underlying potential DDIs. The ultimate goal was to elaborate 'positive lists' of medications that could be safely administered concomitantly with palbociclib and ribociclib.

As a result, lists of safe drugs or groups of drugs are provided. These positive lists comprise a total of 273 drugs belonging to 18 families, and include anti-infective agents, psychotropic drugs, analgesics, anticonvulsants and drugs to treat endocrine and cardiovascular disorders. In addition, when possible, the reason why a substantial number of concomitant medications must be used with caution or are totally prohibited in combination with palbociclib and ribociclib is clearly established. A safety evaluation for the most requested complementary and alternative medicines (18 compounds) is also attempted, in spite of the scarcity of evidence for this setting. The panel felt that all this information will be extremely useful in the oncologist's daily practice and hope that it will result in a safer management of patients with luminal MBC.

## Funding

The project received funding from Novartis, Pfizer, Grünenthal, Esteve and Kyowa Hakko Kirin; none of the funding bodies participated in the workshop discussion. The authors would like to thank i2e3 research institute for providing editorial assistance on behalf of SOLTI.

## Conflict of interest statement

MB has received grants for attending meetings/conferences from Pfizer, Roche and Glaxo, fees as a scientific consultant from Novartis, Pfizer and Lilly and has participated in sponsored speakers bureau or educational activities with Novartis and Pfizer. RV has participated in sponsored speakers bureau or educational activities with Roche and Novartis. CV has received grants for attending meetings/conferences from Roche, Amgen, Janssen and Daiichi Sankyo. XG has received grants for attending meetings/conferences from Roche, fees as a scientific consultant from BMS and has participated in sponsored speakers bureau or educational activities with Roche. EA has received grants for attending meetings/conferences from Roche, Pfizer and Celgene and has participated in sponsored speakers bureau or educational activities with Roche, Novartis, Celgene, AstraZeneca and Glaxo. MV has participated in sponsored speakers bureau or educational activities with Roche and Celgene. JG has received fees as a scientific consultant from Roche and has participated in sponsored speakers bureau or educational activities with Pfizer, AstraZeneca, Novartis and Roche. SER has received grants for attending meetings/conferences from Roche and Daiichi Sankyo, fees as a scientific consultant from Roche and Laboratoires Pierre Fabre and has participated in sponsored speakers bureau or educational activities with Roche. AP has participated in sponsored speakers bureau or educational activities with Novartis and Roche. AL has participated in sponsored speakers bureau or educational activities with Roche, BMS, Eisai, Novartis and AstraZeneca. PZ has received grants for attending meetings/conferences from Roche and has participated in sponsored speakers bureau or educational activities with Roche. IR has received fees as a scientific consultant from Gilead, Pfizer and Merck Sharp & Dohme and has participated in sponsored speakers bureau or educational activities with Astellas, Celgene, Gilead, Merck Sharp & Dohme and Pfizer. MG has received fees as a scientific consultant from Pfizer and has participated in sponsored speakers bureau or educational activities with Novartis, Pfizer and Roche. MAS has received fees as a scientific consultant from Pfizer and has participated in sponsored speakers bureau or educational activities with Novartis, Pfizer and Roche.

## Supplemental material

Supplemental material for this article is available online.

## ORCID iDs

Xavier González  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5797-7037>

Juan Aguilar  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9838-1950>

## References

- van Leeuwen RWF, Brundel DHS, Neef C, *et al.* Prevalence of potential drug-drug interactions in cancer patients treated with oral anticancer drugs. *Br J Cancer* 2013; 108: 1071–1078.
- Khan Q, Ismail M and Khan S. Frequency, characteristics and risk factors of QT interval prolonging drugs and drug-drug interactions in cancer patients: a multicenter study. *BMC Pharmacol Toxicol* 2017; 18: 75.
- Finn RS, Martin M, Rugo HS, *et al.* Palbociclib and letrozole in advanced breast cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2016; 375: 1925–1936.
- Hortobagyi GN, Stemmer SM, Burris HA, *et al.* Ribociclib as first-line therapy for HR-positive, advanced breast cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2016; 375: 1738–1748.
- Hortobagyi GN, Stemmer SM, Burris HA, *et al.* Updated results from MONALEESA-2, a phase III trial of first-line ribociclib plus letrozole versus placebo plus letrozole in hormone receptor-positive, HER2-negative advanced breast cancer. *Ann Oncol Off J Eur Soc Med Oncol* 2018; 29: 1541–1547.
- Cristofanilli M, Turner NC, Bondarenko I, *et al.* Fulvestrant plus palbociclib versus fulvestrant plus placebo for treatment of hormone-receptor-positive, HER2-negative metastatic breast cancer that progressed on previous endocrine therapy (PALOMA-3): final analysis of the multicentre, double-blind, phas. *Lancet Oncol* 2016; 17: 425–439.
- Giacomini KM, Huang S, Tweedie DJ, *et al.* Membrane transporters in drug development. *Nature* 2012; 9: 215–236.
- Tannenbaum C and Sheehan NL. Understanding and preventing drug–drug and drug–gene interactions. *Expert Rev Clin Pharmacol* 2014; 7: 533–544.
- Sun W, Klamerus KJ, Yuhas LM, *et al.* Impact of acid-reducing agents on the pharmacokinetics of palbociclib, a weak base with pH-dependent solubility, with different food intake conditions. *Clin Pharmacol Drug Dev* 2017; 6: 614–626.
- Ibrance (palbociclib). *Summary of product characteristics*, [https://www.ema.europa.eu/documents/product-information/ibrance-epar-product-information\\_en.pdf](https://www.ema.europa.eu/documents/product-information/ibrance-epar-product-information_en.pdf) (2016, accessed 1 June 2018).
- Samant TS, Dhuria S, Lu Y, *et al.* Ribociclib bioavailability is not affected by gastric pH changes or food intake: *in silico* and clinical evaluations. *Clin Pharmacol Ther* 2018; 104: 374–383.
- Kisqali (ribociclib). *Summary of product characteristics*, [https://www.ema.europa.eu/documents/product-information/kisqali-epar-product-information\\_en.pdf](https://www.ema.europa.eu/documents/product-information/kisqali-epar-product-information_en.pdf) (accessed 1 June 2018).
- Almax summary of product characteristics*, [https://cima.aemps.es/cima/pdfs/es/ft/55397/FT\\_55397.html.pdf](https://cima.aemps.es/cima/pdfs/es/ft/55397/FT_55397.html.pdf) (2013, accessed 1 June 2018).
- Magnesia cinfa summary of product characteristics*, [https://cima.aemps.es/cima/pdfs/es/ft/34551/FT\\_34551.html.pdf](https://cima.aemps.es/cima/pdfs/es/ft/34551/FT_34551.html.pdf) (2013, accessed 1 June 2018).
- Flórez J. *Farmacología Humana*. 4th ed. Editorial Masson, 2004, 1440 p.
- Binkhathlan Z and Lavasanifar A. P-glycoprotein inhibition as a therapeutic approach for overcoming multidrug resistance in cancer: current status and future perspectives. *Curr Cancer Drug Targets* 2013; 13: 326–346.
- Center for Drug Evaluation and Research. US Food and Drug Administration. *Drug development and drug interactions: table of substrates, inhibitors and inducers*. Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, <https://www.fda.gov/drugs/developmentapprovalprocess/developmentresources/druginteractionslabeling/ucm080499.htm> (2017, accessed 1 June 2018).
- Lü Y, Yan Y and Wang X-F. Antiepileptic drug-induced multidrug resistance P-glycoprotein overexpression in astrocytes cultured from rat brains. *Chin Med J (Engl)* 2004; 117: 1682–1686.
- Amin ML. P-glycoprotein inhibition for optimal drug delivery. *Drug Target Insights* 2013; 7: 27–34.
- Raub TJ, Wishart GN, Kulanthaivel P, *et al.* Brain exposure of two selective dual CDK4 and CDK6 inhibitors and the antitumor activity of CDK4 and CDK6 inhibition in combination with temozolomide in an intracranial glioblastoma xenograft. *Drug Metab Dispos* 2015; 43: 1360–1371.

21. de Gooijer MC, Zhang P, Thota N, *et al.* P-glycoprotein and breast cancer resistance protein restrict the brain penetration of the CDK4/6 inhibitor palbociclib. *Invest New Drugs* 2015; 33: 1012–1019.
22. Patel Y, Davis A, Kala A, *et al.* CNS penetration of the CDK4/6 inhibitor ribociclib (LEE011) in non-tumor bearing mice and mice bearing orthotopic pediatric brain tumors. *Neuro-Oncol* 2016; 18: 152.
23. Sorf A, Hofman J, Kučera R, *et al.* Ribociclib shows potential for pharmacokinetic drug-drug interactions being a substrate of ABCB1 and potent inhibitor of ABCB1, ABCG2 and CYP450 isoforms in vitro. *Biochem Pharmacol* 2018; 154: 10–17.
24. Kala A, Patel YT, Davis A, *et al.* Development and validation of LC-MS/MS methods for the measurement of ribociclib, a CDK4/6 inhibitor, in mouse plasma and Ringer's solution and its application to a cerebral microdialysis study. *J Chromatogr B Analyt Technol Biomed Life Sci* 2017; 1057: 110–117.
25. Viskin S, Rosovski U, Sands AJ, *et al.* Inaccurate electrocardiographic interpretation of long QT: the majority of physicians cannot recognize a long QT when they see one. *Hear Rhythm* 2005; 2: 569–574.
26. Postema PG and Wilde AAM. The measurement of the QT interval. *Curr Cardiol Rev* 2014; 10: 287–294.
27. Rautaharju PM, Surawicz B, Gettes LS, *et al.*; American Heart Association Electrocardiography and Arrhythmias Committee, Council on Clinical Cardiology; American College of Cardiology Foundation; Heart Rhythm Society. AHA/ACCF/HRS recommendations for the standardization and interpretation of the electrocardiogram: part IV: the ST segment, T and U waves, and the QT interval: a scientific statement from the American Heart Association Electrocardiography and Arrhythmias Committee, Council on Clinical Cardiology; the American College of Cardiology Foundation; and the Heart Rhythm Society. Endorsed by the International Society for Computerized Electrocardiology. *Circulation* 2009; 119: e241–e250.
28. Luo S, Michler K, Johnston P, *et al.* A comparison of commonly used QT correction formulae: the effect of heart rate on the QTc of normal ECGs. *J Electrocardiol* 2004; 37(Suppl.): 81–90.
29. Vandenberg B, Vandaal E, Robyns T, *et al.* Which QT correction formulae to use for QT monitoring? *J Am Heart Assoc* 2016; 5: e003264.
30. van Noord C, Eijgelsheim M and Stricker BHC. Drug- and non-drug-associated QT interval prolongation. *Br J Clin Pharmacol* 2010; 70: 16–23.
31. Woosley RL, Heise CW and Romero K. *CredibleMeds. QTdrugs list*. AZ: AZCERT, Inc, <https://crediblemeds.org/> (accessed 1 June 2018).
32. Pyter LM, Cochrane SF, Ouwenga RL, *et al.* Mammary tumors induce select cognitive impairments. *Brain Behav Immun* 2010; 24: 903–907.
33. Pyter LM, Pineros V, Galang JA, *et al.* Peripheral tumors induce depressive-like behaviors and cytokine production and alter hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis regulation. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 2009; 106: 9069–9074.
34. Ren X, St Clair DK and Butterfield DA. Dysregulation of cytokine mediated chemotherapy induced cognitive impairment. *Pharmacol Res* 2017; 117: 267–273.
35. Kovalchuk A, Ilnytskyy Y, Rodriguez-Juarez R, *et al.* Chemo brain or tumor brain – that is the question: the presence of extracranial tumors profoundly affects molecular processes in the prefrontal cortex of TumorGraft mice. *Aging (Albany NY)* 2017; 9: 1660–1676.
36. Maass SWMC, Roorda C, Berendsen AJ, *et al.* The prevalence of long-term symptoms of depression and anxiety after breast cancer treatment: a systematic review. *Maturitas* 2015; 82: 100–108.
37. Otte JL, Carpenter JS, Russell KM, *et al.* Prevalence, severity, and correlates of sleep-wake disturbances in long-term breast cancer survivors. *J Pain Symptom Manage* 2010; 39: 535–547.
38. Shin JA, El-Jawahri A, Parkes A, *et al.* Quality of life, mood, and prognostic understanding in patients with metastatic breast cancer. *J Palliat Med* 2016; 19: 863–869.
39. Guo X, Xu J, Ying E, *et al.* Correlation between hormone receptor status and depressive symptoms in patients with metastatic breast cancer. *Oncotarget* 2017; 8: 50774–50781.
40. Giese-Davis J, Collie K, Rancourt KMS, *et al.* Decrease in depression symptoms is associated with longer survival in patients with metastatic breast cancer: a secondary analysis. *J Clin Oncol* 2011; 29: 413–420.
41. Grassi L, Nanni MG, Rodin G, *et al.* The use of antidepressants in oncology: a review and practical tips for oncologists. *Ann Oncol Off J Eur Soc Med Oncol* 2018; 29: 101–111.

42. Carvalho AF, Sharma MS, Brunoni AR, *et al.* The safety, tolerability and risks associated with the use of newer generation antidepressant drugs: a critical review of the literature. *Psychother Psychosom* 2016; 85: 270–288.
43. Zivin K, Pfeiffer PN, Bohnert ASB, *et al.* Evaluation of the FDA warning against prescribing citalopram at doses exceeding 40 mg. *Am J Psychiatry* 2013; 170: 642–650.
44. Álvarez E, Vieira S and Garcia-Moll X. Citalopram, escitalopram and prolonged QT: warning or alarm? *Rev Psiquiatr y Salud Ment* 2014; 7: 147–150.
45. Beach SR, Kostis WJ, Celano CM, *et al.* Meta-analysis of selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor-associated QTc prolongation. *J Clin Psychiatry* 2014; 75: e441–e449.
46. Coppola C, Rienzo A, Piscopo G, *et al.* Management of QT prolongation induced by anti-cancer drugs: target therapy and old agents. Different algorithms for different drugs. *Cancer Treat Rev* 2018; 63: 135–143.
47. Kwapisz D. Cyclin-dependent kinase 4/6 inhibitors in breast cancer: palbociclib, ribociclib, and abemaciclib. *Breast Cancer Res Treat* 2017; 166: 41–54.
48. Dieras V, Harbeck N, Joy A, *et al.* PALOMA-2: neutropenia (NP) patterns in patients (Pts) with estrogen receptor2positive (ER1)/human epidermal growth factor receptor 2negative (HER2-) first-line advanced breast cancer (ABC) receiving palbociclib 1 letrozole (P1L). *Ann Oncol* 2017; 28(Suppl. 5): v74–v108.
49. Tripathy D, Im S-A, Colleoni M, *et al.* Ribociclib plus endocrine therapy for premenopausal women with hormone-receptor-positive, advanced breast cancer (MONALEESA-7): a randomised phase 3 trial. *Lancet Oncol* 2018; 19: 904–915.
50. Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use. *European Public Assessment Report: Ribociclib*. EMA/CHMP/506968/2017. [https://www.ema.europa.eu/documents/assessment-report/kisqali-epar-public-assessment-report\\_en.pdf](https://www.ema.europa.eu/documents/assessment-report/kisqali-epar-public-assessment-report_en.pdf) (2017, accessed 1 June 2018).
51. Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use. *European Public Assessment Report: Palbociclib*. EMA/652627/2016. [https://www.ema.europa.eu/documents/assessment-report/ibrance-epar-public-assessment-report\\_en.pdf](https://www.ema.europa.eu/documents/assessment-report/ibrance-epar-public-assessment-report_en.pdf) (2016, accessed 1 June 2018).
52. Slamon DJ, Neven P, Chia S, *et al.* Ribociclib (RIB) + fulvestrant (FUL) in postmenopausal women with hormone receptor-positive (HR+), HER2-negative (HER2-) advanced breast cancer (ABC): Results from MONALEESA-3. *J Clin Oncol* 2018; 36(Suppl.): 2.
53. Cristofanilli M, DeMichele A, Giorgetti C, *et al.* Predictors of prolonged benefit from palbociclib (PAL) plus fulvestrant (F) in women with endocrine-resistant hormone receptor-positive/human epidermal growth factor receptor 2-negative (HR+/HER2-) advanced breast cancer (ABC) in PALOMA-3. *Am Soc Clin Oncol* 2018; 104:21–31.
54. Harbeck N, Dieras V, Finn R, *et al.* Abstract P5-19-01: impact of palbociclib plus letrozole on patient-reported general health status compared with letrozole alone in ER+/HER2-advanced/metastatic breast cancer. In *2017 San Antonio Breast Cancer Symposium*, San Antonio, Texas, 5–9 December 2017, Abstract P5-19-01. AACR.
55. Verma S, Bartlett CH, Schnell P, *et al.* Palbociclib in combination with fulvestrant in women with hormone receptor-positive/HER2-negative advanced metastatic breast cancer: detailed safety analysis from a multicenter, randomized, placebo-controlled, phase III study (PALOMA-3). *Oncologist* 2016; 21: 1165–1175.
56. Janni W, Alba E, Bachelot T, *et al.* First-line ribociclib plus letrozole in postmenopausal women with HR+, HER2- advanced breast cancer: tumor response and pain reduction in the phase 3 MONALEESA-2 trial. *Breast Cancer Res Treat* 2018; 169: 469–479.
57. O'Shaughnessy J, Petrakova K, Sonke GS, *et al.* Ribociclib plus letrozole versus letrozole alone in patients with de novo HR+, HER2-advanced breast cancer in the randomized MONALEESA-2 trial. *Breast Cancer Res Treat* 2018; 168: 127–134.
58. Zheng J, Amantea M and Wang D. Abstract P5-19-16: effect of palbociclib concentration on heart rate-corrected QT interval in patients with cancer. Philadelphia, PA: AACR, 2015.
59. Infante JR, Cassier PA, Gerecitano JF, *et al.* A phase I study of the cyclin-dependent kinase 4/6 inhibitor ribociclib (LEE011) in patients with advanced solid tumors and lymphomas. *Clin Cancer Res* 2016; 22: 5696–5705.
60. *A study of palbociclib (PD-0332991) + letrozole vs. letrozole for 1st line treatment of postmenopausal women with ER+/HER2- advanced breast cancer (PALOMA-2)*. ClinicalTrials.gov, <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/results/NCT01740427?term=PALOMA+2&rank=1&view=results> (2018, accessed 1 June 2018).



61. Durairaj C, Ruiz-Garcia A, Gauthier ER, *et al.* Palbociclib has no clinically relevant effect on the QTc interval in patients with advanced breast cancer. *Anticancer Drugs* 2018; 29: 271.
62. Ruiz A, Gauthier E, Durairaj C, *et al.* Abstract P4-22-10: evaluation of the effects of palbociclib (PAL) + letrozole (LET) on QTc. Philadelphia, PA: AACR, 2017.
63. Palbociclib (PD-0332991). *Combined with fulvestrant in hormone receptor+ HER2-negative metastatic breast cancer after endocrine failure (PALOMA-3)*. Clinical Trials.gov, <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/results/NCT01942135?term=PALOMA+3&rank=1> (2018, accessed 1 June 2018).
64. DeLaurentiis M, Neven P, Jerusalem GHM, *et al.* Ribociclib (RIBO) + letrozole (LET) in patients (pts) with hormone receptor-positive (HR+), human epidermal growth factor receptor 2-negative (HER2-) advanced breast cancer (ABC) with no prior endocrine therapy (ET) for ABC: preliminary results from the p. *J Clin Oncol* 2018; 36(15 Suppl.): 1056.
65. DeLaurentiis M, Neven P, Jerusalem GHM, *et al.* Ribociclib + letrozole in patients with hormone receptor-positive (HR+), human epidermal growth factor receptor 2-negative (HER2-) advanced breast cancer (ABC) with no prior endocrine therapy for ABC: preliminary results from the phase 3b ComPLEEment-1 trial. *J Clin Oncol* 2018; 36(15 Suppl.): 1056.
66. Turner NC, Ro J, André F, *et al.* Palbociclib in hormone-receptor-positive advanced breast cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2015; 373: 209–219.
67. Janni W, Burris HA, Blackwell KL, *et al.* First-line ribociclib plus letrozole for postmenopausal women with hormone receptor-positive (HR+), HER2-negative (HER2-) advanced breast cancer (ABC): MONALEESA-2 safety results. *J Clin Oncol* 2017; 35(15 Suppl.): 1047.
68. KISQALI® (ribociclib). *Highlights of prescribing information*. Novartis, <https://www.pharma.us.novartis.com/sites/www.pharma.us.novartis.com/files/kisqali.pdf> (2018, accessed 1 June 2018).
69. IBRANCE® (palbociclib). *Highlights of prescribing information*, [https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda\\_docs/label/2015/207103s000lbl.pdf](https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2015/207103s000lbl.pdf) (2015, accessed 1 June 2018).
70. LIVERTOX®. Search Livertox Database, <https://livertox.nih.gov/> (2016, accessed 1 June 2018).
71. Study of letrozole with or without palbociclib (PD-0332991) for the first-line treatment of hormone-receptor positive advanced breast cancer – study results. ClinicalTrials.gov. Clinical Trials.gov, <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/results/NCT00721409?term=NCT00721409&rank=1&view=results#outcome1> (2018, accessed 1 June 2018).
72. Center for Drug Evaluation and Research. NDA/BLA multi-disciplinary review and evaluation NDA 209092 KISQALI (ribociclib), [https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda\\_docs/nda/2017/209092Orig1s000MultidisciplineR.pdf](https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/nda/2017/209092Orig1s000MultidisciplineR.pdf) (2017, accessed 1 June 2018).
73. Georger B, Bourdeaut F, DuBois SG, *et al.* A phase I study of the CDK4/6 inhibitor ribociclib (LEE011) in pediatric patients with malignant rhabdoid tumors, neuroblastoma, and other solid tumors. *Clin Cancer Res* 2017; 23: 2433–2441.
74. Doi T, Hewes B, Kakizume T, *et al.* Phase I study of single-agent ribociclib in Japanese patients with advanced solid tumors. *Cancer Sci* 2018; 109: 193–198.
75. Diéras V, Rugo HS, Schnell P, *et al.* Long-term pooled safety analysis of palbociclib in combination with endocrine therapy for HR+/HER2-advanced breast cancer. *JNCI J Natl Cancer Inst* 2018; 18 July. doi: 10.1093/jnci/djy109. [Epub ahead of print]
76. Vuppalachchi R, Saxena R, Storniolo AMV, *et al.* Pseudocirrhosis and liver failure in patients with metastatic breast cancer after treatment with palbociclib. *Hepatology* 2017; 65: 1762–1764.
77. Jüngst C, Krämer J, Schneider G, *et al.* Subacute liver failure by pseudocirrhosis metastatic breast cancer infiltration. *Ann Hepatol* 12: 834–836.
78. Jeong WK, Choi S-Y and Kim J. Pseudocirrhosis as a complication after chemotherapy for hepatic metastasis from breast cancer. *Clin Mol Hepatol* 2013; 19: 190–194.
79. Adike A, Karlin N, Menias C, *et al.* Pseudocirrhosis: a case series and literature review. *Case Rep Gastroenterol* 2016; 10: 381–391.
80. Broderick JM. MONALEESA-7 data shows ribociclib active in premenopausal breast cancer subgroups. *Targeted Oncol*, <https://www.targetedonc.com/news/monaleesa7-data-shows-ribociclib-active-in-premenopausal-breast-cancer-subgroups> (2018, accessed 1 June 2018).
81. Fromenty B, Begriche K, Moreau C, *et al.* Role of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease as risk factor for drug-induced hepatotoxicity. *J Clin Transl Res* 2017; 3(Suppl. 1): 212–232.
82. Teschke R and Danan G. Drug-induced liver injury: is chronic liver disease a risk factor and



- a clinical issue? *Expert Opin Drug Metab Toxicol* 2017; 13: 425–438.
83. Fromenty B. Drug-induced liver injury in obesity. *J Hepatol* 2013; 58: 824–826.
  84. MONALEESA-2. *Study of efficacy and safety of LEE011 in postmenopausal women with advanced breast cancer*. Clinical Trials.gov, <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/results/NCT01958021?term=MONALEESA+2&rank=1> (2018, accessed 1 June 2018).
  85. Sagar V, Wu S, Dickler MN, *et al.* Alopecia with endocrine therapies in patients with cancer. *Oncologist* 2013; 18: 1126–1134.
  86. Trüeb RM. Minoxidil for endocrine therapy-induced alopecia in women with breast cancer – Saint Agatha’s Blessing? *JAMA Dermatol* 2018; 154: 656.
  87. Freitas-Martinez A, Shapiro J, Chan D, *et al.* Endocrine therapy-induced alopecia in patients with breast cancer. *JAMA Dermatol* 2018; 154: 670.
  88. Gallicchio L, Calhoun C and Helzlsouer KJ. Aromatase inhibitor therapy and hair loss among breast cancer survivors. *Breast Cancer Res Treat* 2013; 142: 435–443.
  89. Verzenio (abemaciclib). *CDK4 & CDK6 inhibitor*, <https://www.verzenio.com/hcp> (accessed 1 June 2018).
  90. Eller MG, Szpunar GJ and Della-Coletta AA. Absorption of minoxidil after topical application: effect of frequency and site of application. *Clin Pharmacol Ther* 1989; 45: 396–402.
  91. *Drug interactions checker – for drugs, food & alcohol*. [https://www.drugs.com/drug\\_interactions.html](https://www.drugs.com/drug_interactions.html) (accessed 1 June 2018).
  92. Pauls E, Badia R, Torres-Torronteras J, *et al.* Palbociclib, a selective inhibitor of cyclin-dependent kinase4/6, blocks HIV-1 reverse transcription through the control of sterile  $\alpha$  motif and HD domain-containing protein-1 (SAMHD1) activity. *AIDS* 2014; 28: 2213–2222.
  93. National Comprehensive Cancer Network. *Prevention and treatment of cancer-related infections*. [https://www.nccn.org/store/login/login.aspx?ReturnURL=https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician\\_gls/pdf/infections.pdf](https://www.nccn.org/store/login/login.aspx?ReturnURL=https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/infections.pdf) (2018, accessed 1 June 2018).
  94. Liu Z, Jiang L, Liang G, *et al.* Hepatitis B virus reactivation in breast cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy: a review and meta-analysis of prophylaxis management. *J Viral Hepat* 2017; 24: 561–572.
  95. Lee HJ, Kim DY, Keam B, *et al.* Lamivudine prophylaxis for hepatitis B virus carrier patients with breast cancer during adjuvant chemotherapy. *Breast Cancer* 2014; 21: 387–393.
  96. Kuo M-T, Tseng P-L, Chou Y-P, *et al.* Role of hepatitis B surface antigen in hepatitis B virus relapse after entecavir or tenofovir prophylaxis in patients undergoing cancer chemotherapy. *J Gastroenterol Hepatol* 2018; 33: 1766–1772.
  97. Huang H, Li X, Zhu J, *et al.* Entecavir vs lamivudine for prevention of hepatitis B virus reactivation among patients with untreated diffuse large B-cell lymphoma receiving R-CHOP chemotherapy: a randomized clinical trial. *JAMA* 2014; 312: 2521–2530.
  98. Center for Drug Evaluation and Research. *U S Food and Drug Administration*, <https://www.fda.gov/> (2018, accessed 1 June 2018).
  99. Adult Cancer Pain. NCCN clinical practice guidelines in oncology. National Comprehensive Cancer Network, [https://www.nccn.org/store/login/login.aspx?ReturnURL=https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician\\_gls/pdf/pain.pdf](https://www.nccn.org/store/login/login.aspx?ReturnURL=https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/pain.pdf) (2018, accessed 1 June 2018).
  100. International Association for the Study of Pain. *Epidemiology of cancer pain*, [https://s3.amazonaws.com/rdcms-iasp/files/production/public/Content/ContentFolders/GlobalYearAgainstPain2/CancerPainFactSheets/Epidemiology\\_Final.pdf](https://s3.amazonaws.com/rdcms-iasp/files/production/public/Content/ContentFolders/GlobalYearAgainstPain2/CancerPainFactSheets/Epidemiology_Final.pdf) (2008, accessed 1 June 2018).
  101. Edmond Charlton J. Cancer pain. In: *Core curriculum for professional education in pain*. Washington DC: IASP Press, 2005.
  102. Bell T, Crown JP, Lang I, *et al.* Impact of palbociclib plus letrozole on pain severity and pain interference with daily activities in patients with estrogen receptor-positive/human epidermal growth factor receptor 2-negative advanced breast cancer as first-line treatment. *Curr Med Res Opin* 2016; 32: 959–965.
  103. Verma S, O’Shaughnessy J, Burris HA, *et al.* Health-related quality of life (HRQoL) of postmenopausal women with hormone receptor-positive (HR+), human epidermal growth factor receptor 2-negative (HER2-) advanced breast cancer (ABC) treated with ribociclib + letrozole: Results from MONALEESA-2. *J Clin Oncol* 2017; 35(15 Suppl.): 1020.
  104. El-Sheikh AAK, van den Heuvel JJMW, Koenderink JB, *et al.* Interaction of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs with multidrug resistance protein (MRP) 2/ABCC2- and MRP4/ABCC4-mediated methotrexate

- transport. *J Pharmacol Exp Ther* 2007; 320: 229–235.
105. Brintellix tablets 5, 10 and 20 mg – summary of product characteristics (SmPC) - (eMC). The electronic Medicines Compendium (eMC), <https://www.medicines.org.uk/emc/product/7121/smpc> (2017, accessed 31 July 2018).
  106. Chen G, Højer A-M, Areberg J, *et al.* Vortioxetine: clinical pharmacokinetics and drug interactions. *Clin Pharmacokinet* 2018; 57: 673–686.
  107. *UpToDate Online*. Waltham, MA, <https://www.uptodate.com> (2018, accessed 1 June 2018).
  108. Ashikaga T, Bosompra K, O'Brien P, *et al.* Use of complimentary and alternative medicine by breast cancer patients: prevalence, patterns and communication with physicians. *Support Care Cancer* 2002; 10: 542–548.
  109. Greenlee H, Neugut AI, Falci L, *et al.* Association between complementary and alternative medicine use and breast cancer chemotherapy initiation. *JAMA Oncol* 2016; 2: 1170.
  110. Wanwimolruk S, Wong K and Wanwimolruk P. Variable inhibitory effect of different brands of commercial herbal supplements on human cytochrome P-450 CYP3A4. *Drug Metabol Drug Interact* 2009; 24: 17–35.
  111. Wang X, Zhao X, Li D, *et al.* Effects of ganoderma lucidum polysaccharide on CYP2E1, CYP1A2 and CYP3A activities in BCG-immune hepatic injury in rats. *Biol Pharm Bull* 2007; 30: 1702–1706.
  112. Matsuda K, Nishimura Y, Kurata N, *et al.* Effects of continuous ingestion of herbal teas on intestinal CYP3A in the rat. *J Pharmacol Sci* 2007; 103: 214–221.
  113. Ernst E and Schmidt K. Ukrain – a new cancer cure? A systematic review of randomised clinical trials. *BMC Cancer* 2005; 5: 69.

Visit SAGE journals online  
[journals.sagepub.com/  
 home/tam](https://journals.sagepub.com/home/tam)

 SAGE journals